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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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26 November 1985

USSR REPORT POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

SHCHERBITSKIY MEETS CROATIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

[Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 18 October 1985 carries on page 1 a 300-word article on the 17 October visit of a Croatian delegation to the Ukraine. V. V. Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and member of the USSR Central Committee Politburo, met a delegation of the Assembly of the Croatian Socialist Republic (Socialist Federated Republic of Yugoslaviya). The delegation, which was led by I. Zmaich, the Assembly chairman, was invited by the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet. The discussion focused on the socio-economic development of the UkSSR and the Socialist Republic of Croatia. Both sides expressed satisfaction in the broadening communication between the two republics adding that "strengthening the friendship and all-rounded cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Federated Republic of Yugoslaviya is in the interest of both countries, the world, and socialism." Other officials participating in the discussions included V. K. Vrublevskiy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee member, A. V. Merkulov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee candidate member, and Z. Bilalovich, Zh. Dzhurdzhina, D. Veynovich, and B. Nardeli, members of the Croatian Assembly.

On the same day, the UkSSR Supreme Soviet also held discussions with the delegation of the Croatian Socialist Republic Assembly. Taking part in the proceedings was the Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman, V. S. Shevchenko, the Presidium's Deputy Chairman, Yu. G. Bakhtin, UkSSR Minister of Culture, Yu. A. Olenenko, first UkSSR Gosplan Deputy Chairman, V. P. Fomenko, UkSSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, A. P. Mikhaylichenko, and others.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LISSR'S GRISHKYAVICHUS ON PARTY'S CONCERN FOR CONSUMER

Moscow SOVETSKAYA TORGOVLYA in Russian 5 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, under the rubric "Party Concern about Trade": "Step by Step"]

[Text] Even in the present year the collective of the Panevezhis City Administration for Trade, holder of the Challenge Red Banner of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, of the LiSSR Council of Ministers, of the republic's Trade Union Council and of the republic's Komsomol Central Committee, is working strenuously and with good results. And this is no accident. Here the communists are playing a decisive role in rallying the labor collectives and focusing their efforts on fulfilling the party's decisions and the 5-year plan's tasks, as well as in other leading labor organizations. The party committee administration is constantly showing concern about strengthening the party's influence in the collectives and about placing communists in the most responsible work sectors. Just over the 4 years of the 5-year plan 53 young party members have been advanced into management positions and, speaking to the point, they have completely justified the trust placed in them. It is precisely the purposeful activities of the primary party organization, its constant attention to the political and moral education of the trade workers and the communists' personal example, which have played a decisive role in forming a healthy moral atmosphere in the labor collectives.

The responsibility of store managers has been increased, not just in words, but in fact. They have been freed from unnecessary paperwork, from concerns about the selection and delivery of goods and from decisions on a number of economic problems. Under such conditions it is permissible to hold the directors and managers strictly responsible for the maintenance of a wide assortment of goods, for the quality of services and for the labor discipline of subordinates. And inquiries are being made in the party committee where they are constantly hearing the accounts of communists and managers at party meetings.

The republic's party organization is paying constant and strict attention to trade work. Over the years of the current 5-year plan, questions connected with public services have been repeatedly discussed at meetings of the Buro and the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, at the plenums of several gorkoms and raykoms and at meetings of the buros of all city and rayon party committees. For example, the Kapsukas Gorkom, together with the city and rayon ispolkoms,

adopted a resolution obligating industrial enterprises to render aid to trade in strengthening its material and technical base. The Buro of the Shal'chinskiy Raykom approved a schedule for the construction, renovation and overall streamlining of trade enterprises and it is now monitoring its fulfillment.

Experience shows that a strong material and technical base is necessary for the successful development of trade. A lot has already been done in this direction in all the republic's cities and rayons. Large and modern department stores have been opened in Kaunas and Druskininkay, self-service department stores and grocery stores have been opened in all the republic's large cities and in many rayon centers and furniture store showrooms have been opened in the cities of Klaypeda and Shyaulayay. Large consumers cooperative department stores have been built or are being renovated in Varena, Kedaynyay and Klaypeda. At present, in 44 of the republic's rayons there are 80 department stores, enabling a high concentration of trade in non-food products and setting up the greatest conveniences for shoppers. The specialization of the stores resulted in further development.

And yet, all the republic's cities and rayons, unfortunately, are experiencing a shortage of trade sites. It is possible to solve this problem by two means, expanding construction or seeking internal resources for growth, or by pursuing intensification. The Lithuanian CP Central Committee is aiming trade organizations towards the second path. In all the republic's cities and rayons measures have been worked out and are being implemented for overall streamlining directed at the better, more rational use of existing facilities.

Here it is especially important to incorporate the latest achievements of science and engineering and the accumulated experience of the leading trade organizations at the proper time. There are quite a few means here. One of them is the use of tare equipment. In the middle of the past decade the trade workers of Klaypeda became pioneers in this matter. Over the last few years this progressive method for the delivery of goods has acquired universally recognized prestige and dissemination. Our republic is now joining the ranks of those regions of the country where there is a full scientific and technical program for incorporating the foremost technology for the movement of goods by the use of tare equipment and by the mechanization of loading and unloading work in industry, in transportation and in trade.

The republic's party organization is paying particular attention to trade services for the corn growers. The 28th Lithuanian CP Congress has laid down the task of ensuring that, by the end of the 11th 5-year Plan, all the republic's farms have modern, well-equipped dining halls and stores. Model settlements are being established and they are becoming graphic examples for many farms. The central farmsteads of the Kedaynskiy Rayon's Krakes Kolkhoz, the Panevezhskiy Rayon's Erishkiyay Kolkhoz and the Kayshyadorskiy Rayon's Rumshishkes Kolkhoz, as well as a number of others, have become such models. Here splendid trade complexes have been built which not only give the inhabitants a maximum of conveniences, but also beautify the village.

On the recommendation of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, using their own forces, have begun building facilities for stores

and dining halls, which the Litpotrebsoyuz then purchases. Thus, during the 10th 5-year Plan the farms built 25 well-equipped dining halls and, during the 4 years of the current 5-year plan, they built 63 more dining halls. We intend to expand this practice in the future.

The Panevezhskiy Rayon has achieved great successes in providing services to the rural population. In the rayon there are 118 active trade enterprises. The 64 public dining enterprises can serve 3,500 guests at the same time. The rayon's trade and public dining enterprises are tastefully designed and the grounds adjoining them have been well organized. This is the result of the constant efforts of the party raykoms, the rayispolkoms, the raypotrebsoyuz and the kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives. It is no coincidence that the Plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee took place in this rayon and discussed questions concerning the further social and economic development of the village.

Providing the populace with public consumption goods depends to a large extent on the wholesale trade. Experience has shown that only when the work of the wholesale sector is examined and evaluated according to the retail indices is it possible to have good results, to better satisfy the population's needs and optimally shorten the path of goods from the manufacturer to the consumer. Even the work already done on regulating the wholesale sector has pursued this goal. Now the wholesale trade within the republic's Ministry of Trade system has been organized according to the goods profile: there are just six specialized wholesale organizations for trade in non-food goods and two offices which organize trade in foodstuffs. In places where wholesale organizations are situated warehouses for retail manufactured goods have been done away with.

All the stocks of seasonal goods and around 40 percent of all the stocks-in-trade in current storage are kept in the Ministry of Trade's wholesale organization. The seasonal accumulation of goods for the cooperative trade is also conducted at the bases. Goods are delivered to the republic's cities and villages over centralized delivery routes using the wholesale organizations' resources and forces. Many of the consumers cooperatives' stores, including large department stores, trade centers and the majority of specialty stores, receive clothing, footwear and fabrics from warehouses of the corresponding Ministry of Trade wholesale organizations. The consumers cooperatives system no longer has any warehouses of its own for the goods mentioned. Organizational changes in the wholesale sector are also being made by Litpotrebsoyuz: the warehouses of the raypotrebsoyuz and the rayon's consumer societies are being done away with; accumulated stocks-in-trade and their delivery directly to stores within a service area are being handled by intersectorial bases, of which only eight remain in the republic.

An important prerequisite for strengthening the wholesale trade's material and technical base is the better use of existing warehouse facilities, as well as the specialization of warehouses by using the principle of a narrow range of goods. Measures for overall streamlining in each wholesale organization have been worked out and are being implemented in the republic: passageways between shelves are being made narrower and, with the aid of forklifts, maximum use is being made of the height of the warehouses and the resources of small-scale mechanization are being incorporated. Specialists have calculated that the

streamlining of warehouse management in all 8 of the republic's Ministry of Trade wholesale organizations has enabled them to obtain additional warehouse space amounting to nearly 40,000 square meters. Nearly 12 million rubles would be needed to obtain that much space by constructing new warehouses.

The quality of goods is a real problem. Recently, at the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum, it was emphasized that the republic's trade organizations have very weak influence on industry and several industrial enterprises are taking advantage of this and continuing to produce inferior quality goods for which there is no consumer demand. For this reason, the appearance and quality of mass-produced goods are differing more and more sharply from the samples shown at exhibitions and fairs. Such a situation can not be tolerated. Here Trade should also express itself forcefully.

Some of the most important prerequisites for the successful organization of the trade process are the training, proper placement and education of personnel

It is no secret that, at times, the work is hampered by the wage-leveling of labor pay, by inertia, by a lack of initiative and, sometimes, by outdated instruction. Further improvement in organizational and labor pay forms, concern about the working conditions, daily life and leisure of the trade workers should be at the center of attention of the management of trading organizations and of party and soviet organs on a daily basis.

Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, emphasized: "The CPSU sees the highest sense of the speeding up of the nation's social and economic development in the unswerving, step-by-step improvement of the people's welfare, in the improvement of all aspects of the soviet people's life and in the creation of favorable conditions for the harmonious development of the individual. In doing this it is necessary to consistently hold the line in the strengthening of social equity in the distribution of material and intellectual wealth, in the reinforcing of the influence of social factors on the economic system's development and in the raising of its efficiency." The successful solution of these tasks depends on trade.

The republic's trade workers are fully resolved to work better and better and to increase their contribution to the further raising of the level of the soviet people's material and cultural life.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GRISHKYAVICHUS ON ESTABLISHMENT OF SOVIET RULE IN LITHUANIA

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 7, Jul 85 (signed to press 24 Jul 85) pp 36-45

[Article by Pyatras Grishkyavichus, First Secretary Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee: "Long Life and Happiness"]

[Text] In conditions of great patriotic and productive progress, the workers in this republic who are closely associated with the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee mark the 45th anniversary of the re-establishment of Soviet authority in Lithuania. This historic date, dear to all of us, has great significance. It not only reminds us of the past when Soviet Lithuanian workers came under the leadership of the Communist Party in the struggle for the victory of socialism and for strengthening and multiplying its achievements, but it is also valued for its more decisive and skillful accomplishment of tasks in republic economic and cultural development to improve working conditions and educate the new man.

The date 16 December 1918 is rightfully considered a turning point in the history of the Lithuanian people. On that day the provisional revolutionary government of Lithuanian workers and poor peasants stated in their manifesto that all power had been transferred to the Soviets of Lithuanian workers and landless and small land holding peasant deputies. The masses rose up to struggle for Soviet authority and in 1918 and 1919 it was established in most of its territory. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, Soviet Lithuania was born in the fire of revolution as a state of workers and peasants whose independence was recognized by the 22 December 1918 decree of the Soviet of Peoples Commissars of Soviet Russia signed by V. I. Lenin.

V. I. Lenin called the Great October Socialist Revolution one of the greatest world turning points. "The Russian revolution is sending sparks to all countries of the world..." (V. I. Lenin. Complete Collected Works, vol 37 p 43). One such spark ignited Lithuania. The republic's workers who had been inspired by the Great October Revolution showed that they were capable not only of taking authority in their hands but also of successfully building a new life.

At the same time the provisional revolutionary government of workers and peasants made many important political, social, economic and cultural reforms. Plants, banks and wholesale warehouses were declared the people's property. Railroads, communications, telephone and telegraph were nationalized. The socialist sector supported by the society's ownership of the means of production began to play a dominating role.

Local organs of Soviet authority took steps to convert the landed estates to the peoples economy. An 8 hour workday was established and a minimum pay was set for the workers there. A great deal was done to strengthen the peoples' economy and increase the standard of living for peasants who had little land.

The socialist revolution made possible achievements of cultural value for the workers and released the peoples' creative energy. For the first time in history, the working youth received a broad opportunity to study and become educated and conscious builders of the socialist society. At the initiative of V. Kapsukas, on 13 March 1919 the republic government decreed that the Vilnius University which had been closed by the Czarist regime be reopened. The university was called upon to become a center of creative thought around which would gather scientific forces and those capable by their knowledge and experience to help broad groups of workers to rebuild society according to the principles of the creative ideas of communism.

Under the complex conditions of civil war and economic ruin, Soviet authority took steps to save and preserve the cultural treasures of the Lithuanian people. In the decree of 5 February 1919, they were taken under the protection of the State. Soviet authority understood the achievements of the leading cultural figures of that time and took care of their material conditions.

This was a period of great political and creative advancement by the masses. Workers supported the revolutionary changes and actively participated in realizing them. The local bourgeoisie had another reaction to them: a deep hatred toward the workers who supported constructive socialism; the bourgeoisie with the help of foreign interventionists started an armed struggle and drowned the achievements of the poor workers and peasants in blood.

With the establishment of the exploiters' authority, private ownership of the means of production was revived and unbridled White terror began. The bourgeoisie and landowners brutally tortured workers and peasants for their participation in the struggle for Soviet power. Military tribunals handed out death sentences. The Seda commandant, P. Plekhavichyus, distinguished himself as an especially bloody executioner. From January to April 1919, his band in the Seda District killed more than 200 workers and peasants. Many died at the hands of P. Plekhavichyus himself. The bourgeois nationalists dealt fiercely with the inhabitants of the villages in the Suvekas Carasaysk District. They burned this village because the outlying revolutionary committee was located there and its inhabitants supported Soviet authority. The bourgeoisie often resorted to physical and spiritual terror and, later, even more with the introduction of the Fascist dictatorship in Lithuania. However, the nationalist bourgeoisie could not suppress the struggle of the workers led by the Commun-

ist Party for their rights and a Socialist Lithuania even with the most horrific repression.

Great sacrifices were demanded by this struggle--a life and death struggle with no quarter. The bourgeoisie tried to turn the Lithuanian workers, peasants and representatives of the intelligentsia from a revolutionary mood using jails and force. However, the bourgeoisie could never celebrate a victory over the revolutionary forces. On the other hand, these forces grew and strengthened continuously and the end result was completely natural. Thanks to the complex, revolutionary situation, the favorable international situation and the internationalist assistance provided by the Soviet countries, the Lithuanian workers under the leadership of the Communist Party threw off the Fascist rule on 15-17 June 1940.

Soon a peoples' government was established which was accomplishing the will of the working class, and its vanguard--the Communist Party--made many important democratic changes. The workers actively supported this government, strengthening its position and authority and increasing its sociopolitical role.

An especially important event during this period was the election of the Peoples' Sejm which was formed on 14-15 July 1940. This election demonstrated the unity of the Lithuanian workers, their high political consciousness and their closeness to the Communist Party.

The Peoples' Sejm began its work on the 21st of July. This day will always be part of the long history of the Lithuanian people as a celebration of the victory of the workers both as the date of re-establishment of Soviet authority in Lithuania and as the day that the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic was born.

The Peoples' Sejm, selected on the basis of democratic elections with the broadest participation of all those living in Lithuania, unanimously made many important decrees. These were the documents approving the creation of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic and its entry into the family of Soviet Union Republics, the nationalization of land formerly belonging to landholders and individual kulaks and its free transfer to peasants, the nationalization of banks, factories, large private homes and large trade enterprises and their transfer to the workers state.

"The Peoples' Sejm is convinced," they emphasized in the declaration on Lithuania joining the USSR, "that only entering the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will provide true sovereignty for the Lithuanian State, true progress in industrial and agricultural activities, true blossoming of national culture and the full development for the peoples' material and spiritual forces. This was a prediction of extreme importance which is today fundamentally valid.

However, the Peoples' Sejm did not stop at making this declaration. The Sejm appointed a plenipotentiary which was entrusted with delivering it to the USSR Supreme Soviet. On 3 August 1940 in its seventh session, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR approved the request of the Peoples' Sejm of Lithuania. Soviet Lithuania was accepted into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The following events unquestionably demonstrated the correctness of this voluntary choice. With the entry of Lithuania into the family of fraternal Soviet Republics, its national government which was now protected by the full power of the Soviet Union was immeasurably strengthened. The imperialists lost any real possibility to interfere in the internal affairs of Lithuania or to dictate its will to her and this in turn created favorable conditions for the republic workers to actively begin creative work.

Musing over the significance of the historical change which took place in 1940, Vintsas Mikolaytis-Putinas justifiably wrote: "It was vital for us to enter into the Union of Socialist Republics, meaning that in this fundamental relationship we have been put on the correct path for the development of mankind."

The years of the Great Patriotic War were years of trial for the Lithuanian people as it was for all the people of the Soviet nation. The Hitlerite ring-leaders not only predicted for Lithuania the fate of "drops of water on burning hot stone" but also conducted a policy of eliminating the masses. However especially because Soviet authority was re-established in Lithuania in 1940 at which time the republic voluntarily entered into the family of fraternal Soviet Republics, the Lithuanian people were part of the great victory celebration, of which this year all peoples and victors together will celebrate with ceremony the 40th anniversary.

The Lithuanian workers bravely fought against the fierce enemy. However, they could not have achieved victory alone. The selfless struggle of all the Soviet people, primarily the great Russian people, saved the Lithuanian people from the threat of destruction.

And how significant the aid of the other Soviet peoples has been to the Lithuanian people in the postwar years! Only as part of the indestructible union of Soviet peoples could it achieve such great successes in all spheres of life of which we today are so rightly justified to be proud. "Speaking of Lithuania's great achievements in all areas of life in the postwar period," Antanas Bimba, the progressive figure among Lithuanian immigrants in the United States of America, sagely noted, "we cannot for one second ignore the fact that Lithuania is a member of the family of Soviet peoples (...). I am convinced that on its own it could not have achieved such greatness in industry, agriculture and scientific culture."

In the years of bourgeois supremacy Lithuania was economically and politically dependent on the imperialist countries and their predatory policies. There is a completely different position under the conditions of socialism. The move to the path toward socialism and becoming an equal member in the family of fraternal peoples of the USSR opened before the republic broad capabilities of economic, political and cultural development. The socialist industrialization, collectivization of agriculture, and cultural revolution made a fundamental change in the face of Lithuania. During the years of Soviet rule, it has changed the development of high culture in the industrial-agrarian republic.

The great positive shift in the life of the republic is visible everywhere. However, it is especially bright in industry. Gross industrial production in the period from 1945 to 1984 rose by 173.5 times. In 1984 Lithuania produced as much in 5.2 days as was produced in all of 1940. In the republic's industry there is a constant increase in labor productivity. In 1975 it already exceeded the 1945 level by 13.2 times and in 1984 by 17.8 times. Thus, labor productivity became the main factor in increasing production. In 1984 the growth in production due to increasing labor productivity was 86 percent.

Much is being done to improve the quality of products. In the last year, items of the highest quality made up of 18.7 percent of the total output. In the same year 1180 items were awarded the state symbol of quality for the first time.

High tempos in developing the republic's industry required huge capital investments and they were generated. From 1946 to 1984 capital investment in Soviet Lithuanian industry was 9.7 billion rubles or 27 percent of the all capital investment in the republic's national economy.

In the years of Soviet rule with the assistance of fraternal republics, strong construction industry and a multitude of construction organizations equipped with modern equipment have been created and great work projects in the construction of facilities for production and social cultural purposes as well as living quarters have been completed. From 1945-1984 45.1 million square meters of housing was constructed in Soviet Lithuania. And this was equal to the housing of six cities such as Vilnius. In the four decades since the war, 1247 general education schools have been opened where 588,400 students study simultaneously, hospitals have been built with 23,300 beds and preschool institutions with 204,200 places have been introduced.

A great deal has been done to broaden the capital construction in this current five-year plan. Over the preceding 4 years builders in the republic, having organized their labor better, managed a capital investment of 8 percent greater than provided for in the five-year plan. 109 percent of the construction work planned was completed. Basic funds exceeding 6.8 million rubles were put into use.

Thanks to the consistent realization of the Communist Party agrarian policies, the Lithuanian countryside has substantially changed. The victory of the kolkhoz system has made it possible to create large-scale socialist agriculture. In a relatively short period of time, it has been converted into a highly developed industrial, specialized and concentrated branch of industry.

In his analysis of these great changes and their sources, Antanas Sneckus wrote that the socialist system and the strong friendship and coordination of the fraternal Soviet people liberated the working peasants from the yoke of local and foreign capitalists and from the constant threat of losing their scrap of land and their source of existence. The character of its work has changed at the root and opened unlimited prospects for growth of agricultural production and constant increase in the material and cultural welfare for all workers.

These are really important changes which will become especially obvious if compared with concrete indicators. As is known, in 1984 28.1 centners of grain were produced on 1 hectare and in 1940 the grain harvest was 9.4 centners per hectare. The difference, as we can see, is really large.

No less a great shift took place in the development of cattle breeding. In 1938-1939 in the controlled herds of large kulaks' farms, each cow gave an average of 2,815 kilograms of milk and on the farms of the working peasants, 1400-1500 kilograms of milk. These are low indicators: in 1984 each cow gave an average of 3,321 kilograms of milk.

The following data also testify to what has been done during the years of Soviet rule to increase animal production: in the period from 1945 to 1984, meat production (dressed weight) increased 6.8 times and pork--4.9 times, milk--4.1 times and eggs--6.8 times.

Now, every unbiased person sees the superiority of socialist agriculture. The fact that already at the present time agricultural products exceed the 1940 level by 2.2 times and cattle products by 2.7 times speaks for itself.

Converting agriculture to an industrial base and improving production technology and control has made it possible to greatly increase labor productivity. Over just the last 4 years of the current five-year plan, labor productivity on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural activities has increased by 35 percent.

Increasing the technical equipment base, mechanization of labor-intensive processes in tending crops and cattle and the rapid development of the chemical industry played an especially important role in increasing farm productivity. Just from 1980-1984 agriculture in the republic received almost 3 million tons of mineral fertilizer (with 100 percent of nutrients). A great economic effect resulted from active land reclamation and agro-technical measures. From 1946 to 1984 the Soviet Lithuanian land reclamation program reclaimed 3.3 million hectares water covered land and swamp and in all the years of bourgeois supremacy, the land reclamation total was 52,000 including drainage of 11,800 hectares of water-covered land.

Many agricultural specialists have made great contributions toward improving activities on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises. The republic agricultural institutes yearly prepare 1200-1300 specialists and technical schools more than 5,000. Presently working in agriculture are more than 50 thousand specialists with higher and intermediate special education. About 70 percent of the agricultural workers have higher education. Much is being done to broaden and improve the training of the agricultural cadres of mass professions. All of this has helped and is helping to achieve high tempos in the development of agricultural production and increase its culture.

The Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee are constantly concerned that the best working conditions, living conditions and cultural life will be created for the people who work the land. This concept was again urgently emphasized in the March (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee: "the Party will undeviatingly conduct development of its social policy.

Everything will be done in the name of man and for the welfare of man--this program position must be completed in much greater depth and concrete content."

Much has also been done toward this in Soviet Lithuania. Hundreds of thousands of farmsteads spread all over the republic have been predominately replaced by modern villages in kolkhozes and sovkhoses of single-family, farm-type houses with essentially the same communal advantages as in cities.

In many farms central gardens have already been created and in others their organization is being improved. At the present time, two-thirds of the agricultural population in the republic live in these villages.

All of the farms in Soviet Lithuania have general education schools and stores and almost all have houses of culture or clubs. Soon there will be kindergartens and day nurseries, dining halls, medical institutions and service points for the population in every kolkhoz and sovkhos. This will make it possible for the villagers' living standard to more closely resemble that of those in the city.

People who work the land now have enough to live on. In the past year the average monthly salary of kolkhozniks exceeded 168 rubles and was almost 26 percent higher than in 1980. Overall the actual income of land workers approximates and on many farms even exceeds the income of city dwellers.

Implementing the agrarian and social policies of the Communist Party has made it possible to reduce the migration of farm workers into the city and, in essence, to stabilize it. Over the past 2 years, the number of toilers between the ages of 16 and 29 increased 4.6 percent.

The dynamic development of the peoples' economy and the realization of important social measures created conditions for consistent improvement in the peoples' welfare.

The constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the working man is primarily expressed in the growth and rational use of the national income. The shifts here are very high. In 1984 the national income for the republic exceeded the 1960 indicator by 4.4 times since more than three-fourths of it was used in the nonproductive sphere. It represented 1,995 rubles per capita.

Such important standard of living indicators as real income of the population have constantly improved. In the past year the republic per capita average was 2.1 times larger than in 1965. The real income of the population grew not only because the salaries of workers and employees and the kolkhoznik work pay increased but also because the population received more and more from the consumer public fund: payment and privileges which the republic population received from the consumer public fund from 1960-1984 was 24.9 billion rubles. In the past year it was 559 rubles per capita.

An important part of the consumer public fund was state expenditure for social support: at the end of the year 732,000 people received pensions. As a

comparison we remember that in 1945 only 29,100 people in the republic received a pension.

With the growth of real population income, the consumer sector grew and the consumption of goods and services increased. This is clearly demonstrated by the growth in retail turnover: From 1950-1984 it increased 19.5 times.

A tremendous achievement of Soviet rule is that high quality, and generally free, medical care became available for all of the republic's workers. In 1984 Soviet Lithuania had 14,900 doctors and 43,200 mid-level medical personnel and more than 44 thousand hospital beds. Just in comparison with 1979, the number of doctors increased by 15 percent, the number of mid-level medical personnel by 21 percents and the number of hospital beds by 10 percent. As a result of improving the quality of medical care, there is an opportunity for intensive preventive medicine among the population.

It has only been in the years of Soviet rule that good conditions for learning and development have been created for the republic workers and their children, and in this area impressive successes have been achieved. For the first time in the history of the Lithuanian people, universal compulsory secondary education for young people is successfully being accomplished and significant shifts have taken place in the preparation of qualified specialists. The number of students in higher institutions in comparison with the prewar period grew by 11.6 times and in intermediate specialists training institutions grew 10 times. During the same period the number of specialists in the peoples' economy grew 21.5 times. In just four years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the number of specialists in higher and mid-level specialist education and the peoples' economy of the republic grew by 91,400 people or 23 percent. The professional and technical academies made a tremendous contribution in forming a number of worker classes. Over the four decades since the war, they prepared 464,000 qualified workers.

This created a powerful scientific potential. In 1984 there were 65 scientific research institutes with 15 thousand scientific workers in Soviet Lithuania, among which were 460 doctors of science and 6,000 candidates of science. Meanwhile, in 1940 (including higher institutes) there was a total of 20 scientific institutions in the republic with about 600 scientific and instructor workers.

In the development of scientific research the leading role went to the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences. At the present time it consists of scientific research institutes with more than 150 laboratories and departments with 1811 scientific workers. The Academy of Science conducts scientific research in 18 basic areas. The republic higher institutions also make an important contribution in the development of science. Fundamental research is actively being conducted in the Vilnius State University imeni V. Kapsukas and research in applied sciences is being conducted in the Kaunassk Polytechnic Institute imeni Antanas Sneckus and in the Vilnius Engineer Construction Institute. Basic applied research is successfully being conducted in many branches of the scientific research institutes. Much is being done to develop close

communications between science and industry and increase its role in the control of the social processes.

Art is making an even more active contribution toward solving many problems in building the new society. During the years of Soviet rule, a large section of talented masters of art developed, all types of art came to light and it became an important component of the workers' spiritual world and a serious factor in their ideological, political, aesthetic and moral education.

Lithuanian Soviet literature, fine arts, music, movies and architecture have won great acclaim throughout our multinational country and beyond its borders. This is not an accidental phenomenon. The acclaim came because a long succession of figures in Lithuanian Soviet culture have been and are led by the Leninist principles of folk and party art and knew how to creatively combine the classic traditions and original revolutionary innovation with an unchanging orientation toward common human problems and mankind's most acute problems.

Our poetry, prose and drama have won special popularity. The works of Lithuanian writers have already been translated into 36 USSR national languages and 27 foreign languages. In evaluating the significance of this fact, the peoples' poet of the republic Alfonsas Maldonis was quite proper in noting: "This says something not only about its achievements but also about its high responsibility. This is also an important assignment: Our artistic word is called upon, just like a warrior, to be on the battlefield where it defends the future of mankind and the truth in the blossoming earth and the peaceful sky and the high humanitarian ideals of goodness, beauty and truth."

With each year the amount of artistic literature translated from Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Latvian and other languages increases and this is natural. This achievement applies not only to our republic but also to its friends.

Under socialism favorable conditions have been created for passing the spiritual world to all levels of the population. The workers became not only consumers of culture but also actively contribute to the creation of its values. This really made possible their spiritual growth and improvement.

The development of various types of amateur artistic talent activities received an especially broad scope. Amateur artistic activities form the aesthetic taste of various layers and groups in the population and actively inculcate them with the good ideas of communism. Therefore, it is completely natural that at the present time many inhabitants of the republic take part in amateur artistic activities. The active enthusiasts of the peoples' creativity themselves are participants in the republic singing and dancing contests which are organized every 5 years.

These contests which are socialist in content are not simply impressive concerts but are clear demonstrations of the flourishing national culture and an important factor in the education of Soviet patriotism and the friendship of the peoples. This year's republic singing and dancing contest celebrates an important date--the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in

the Great Patriotic War and the 45th anniversary of the re-establishment of Soviet rule in Lithuania. These political accents to a great degree served the ideal and artistic direction of the contest's repertoire and actively aided the expression of the deep gratitude of the Lithuanian people to the Soviet Army which liberated them from the Fascist slavery and also for all Soviet people for their fraternal assistance in all areas of constructing the new life.

The path which Soviet Lithuania has taken during the 45 years of its existence has not been easy. It was necessary to survive Hitler's occupation and the difficult reconstruction work. Great effort was made in the struggle against the counterrevolutionary bands of Lithuanian bourgeois nationalists.

Lithuanian bourgeois nationalists blinded by class vengeance, the nucleus of which were representatives of the overthrown exploiter classes right up to the minute that the foundations of socialism were created, used various means to settle scores with the workers who were on the path to socialism. Aided by the support of the Hitlerites and inspired by them and later by the more reactionary imperialists circles in the United States of America and England would-be "Lithuanian patriots" terrorized the supporters of Soviet rule, acted as real traitors and executioners of their people, tried to destroy everything possible and made dastardly attacks on Soviet activists and worker peasants. Some of them today, searching for refuge under the cover of overseas imperialists, try in vain to represent themselves and their crimes in a rose-colored light while their hands are stained by the blood of the people. And for this and for all their evil deeds, the Lithuanian people will forever curse them.

Hiding behind the name of God and national interest, Lithuanian bourgeois nationalists spilled the blood of many completely innocent people. However, this never came close to breaking the will and determination of the workers to follow the path chosen in the summer of 1940. The wise leadership of the Communist Party, the selfless labor of the majority of communists and non-party members and the fraternal assistance of the Soviet republics were guarantees that Soviet Lithuania would successfully overcome difficulties arising on the path of constructing a new life and become a prosperous republic.

Today the whole country and every Soviet republic is rightfully proud of the heroic sons and daughters of the Communist Party who always have and continue to march to the most difficult points and by their personal example and fiery principled word mobilized the workers to actively realize the construction of communism.

Soviet Lithuanian communists are proud of the fact that they are a fighting element of a huge and united collective--the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. On 8 October this year it will be 45 years since the day that the Lithuanian Communist Party was taken into the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This fact is especially significant. Having become a component part of Lenin's party, the Lithuanian Communist Party under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee grew large and strong and its authority and influence among the masses grew.

The growth in the ranks of the Communist Party is an absolutely clear testament to the unswerving growth of its socio-political influence and authority. This tendency is also characteristic of the republic's party organization. At the beginning of 1945 there were 3536 communists in the republic's party organization and now there are 192,000 communists. Soviet Lithuanian communists value the confidence that is given by the republic's workers and are filled with the resolve to do everything from this point on to successfully accomplish tasks put forward by the party.

In the conditions of constructing a new society, the role of soviets, unions and the Komsomol constantly grew. In the republic more than 28,700 people are presently elected members of the Soviets of People's Deputies which are validly considered the genuine organs of the people's authority. Two-thirds of the deputies are production workers. Thousands of citizens take part in the work of the standing Soviet commissions. There are more than 1.8 million members of Soviet Lithuanian unions which have recently become an important socio-political school for workers. The republic Komsomol organization which has more than 508,000 members with enormous responsibility is taking the glorious banner of revolutionary struggle and the combat and labor traditions from the hands of the older generations. The role of worker collectives grew immeasurably in solving the most important socio-economic and education problems.

In realizing the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums the republic's party organization actively mobilizes communists, all workers and the young generation to successfully accomplish the 11th Five-Year Plan and socialist obligations undertaken in order to meet the 27th national forum of Communists with heavy gifts from labor. The party is resolutely striving to move the national economy onto the tracks of intensive development, put everything in order and maintain a well coordinated rhythm and necessary work organization and master everything that is useful from economic experiments, new forms and management methods.

Republic communists and workers, like those in the whole country met with approval the decision of the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the tasks set put by the CPSU Central Committee in meetings on the questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress. Concrete steps making possible intensive economic development, broad use of the newest achievements of science and technology and the effective use of the capabilities for improving socialist management are planned and implemented in party organizations and labor collectives. It is very important that tasks assigned by the party are always and under all circumstances accomplished purposefully and consistently.

In order to completely accomplish tasks for this year and the five-year plan as a whole and lay a solid foundation for the 12th Five-Year Plan and further prospects, great persistence and initiative are required. Coping with this in the required manner is the patriotic duty and a matter of honor for the republic's communists, all workers and their collectives. For thousands and thousands of workers, bourgeois Lithuania was a stepmother. Only socialism and Soviet rule made it possible for the workers to become the masters of their own fate. And they made it possible for Lithuania to reach amazing achievements in collective work and the beautiful fruits of their creativity. Our

homeland leaves nothing lacking for the sincere love and labor in constructing a new life. Truly, the Soviet Lithuania Motherland generously gave and is giving to its work-loving sons and daughters.

Life is pleasant now in Lithuania, which has blossomed within the family of the fraternal Soviet Republics. We have something to be glad for, something to share with our friends and something to show guests. The name Soviet Lithuania is widely known over the world as a free and equal member of the Great Union. It is a good and beautiful name and from our heart we all say: Long life and happiness!

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LASSR PARTY AKTIV PLANS ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 22 Sep 85 p 1

[Article: "Seek Out All Reserves and Assure the Fulfillment of Assignments"]

[Text] A meeting of the republic Party aktiv took place in Riga on 21 September. Participating in that meeting were members and candidate members of the Latvian CP Central Committee, members of the Latvian CP auditing commission, Party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers, directors of ministries and departments, enterprises, and organizations under republic and union jurisdiction as well as employees of the press, television, and radio.

The meeting participants examined the question "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization for the Fulfillment of the Conference Directives at the CPSU Central Committee for Working Out the Economic and Social Developmental Plans for 1986 and the 12th Five-Year Plan."

A report was presented by First Secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee B. K. Pugo.

Participating in the discussion sessions on the question under consideration were First Secretary of the Riga gorkom A. P. Klautsen, First Secretary of the Daugavpils gorkom T. L. Dushkevich, Deputy Chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the republic's Gosplan M. L. Raman, First Secretary of the Ogre raykom Ya. A. Abolinya, LaSSR Minister of Procurement G. A. Golubev, Chairman of the ispolkom of the Rezekne city Soviet of People's Deputies Ya. A. Karro, Director of the RAF [expansion unknown] Minibus Plant imeni 25th CPSU Congress Yu. S. Merkulov, Chairman of the Leninets kolkhoz of Rezeknenskiy Rayon A. P. Kurashov, and LaSSR Minister of Consumer Services Ya. D. Tumovs-Bekis.

Participating in the meeting of the republic Party aktiv were comrades E. Ya. Aushkap, Ya. Ya. Vagris, V. I. Dmitriyev, K. I. Nyuksha, Yu. Ya. Ruben, P. Ya. Strautsmanis, V. A. Chemm, A. K. Zitmanis, E. M. Ozols, R. V. Praude.

It was noted at the meeting that the Party and the entire Soviet nation are now living and working in preparation for the scheduled 27th CPSU Congress. One of the congress's most important documents will be the Basic Directions of the Country's Economic and Social Development for the 12th Five-Year Plan and up to the Year 2000. The Party developed the idea of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development at the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and outlined the principal paths for its realization.

Communists and all the workers of our republic as well as all of the Soviet people fully support this course of action and approve it unanimously. With keen interest and enthusiasm they are undertaking the resolution of the new tasks which the Party has set before our society at the present stage of its development. A program of practical action for the fulfillment of these tasks was outlined at the May Plenum of the Latvian CP Central Committee and the meeting of the republic Party aktiv that took place this July.

The CPSU Central Committee has placed at the center of its economic strategy a greater efficiency of national production, a marked acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and the restructuring of all economic operations in this direction. This will become the core of political and economic activity and the principal standard for managing industrial sectors and enterprises. It was emphasized at the meeting that these are the only positions from which one must examine the basic indices of the draft plan for the economic and social development of the republic for 1986, the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

In the course of reviewing the preliminary draft plans in June and July of this year, it was noted that they require serious modification. Gosplan and the Central Committee departments together with the ministries, departments, and enterprises have undertaken specific work which has made it possible to improve somewhat the economic developmental and national income growth indices slated for the five-year plan. But they cannot even today be conclusively satisfactory.

The principal criterion for evaluating the republic's draft plan for 1986 must be its absolute conformity to the assignments of the Basic Directions for the country's economic and social development. Therefore, one must proceed from the understanding that output based on the control figures for industrial production growth rates is obligatory and absolute for each ministry and department, and for each production collective.

We must go forward with the understanding, the meeting participants said, that there are considerable reserves in all sectors of the national economy. The pledges that many labor collectives have already made for 1986 confirm that fact. Specific examinations were made of such reserves as reducing the time required to start up plant machinery, a higher shift system coefficient, and the elimination of idle production equipment.

In particular, it was noted that our shift system coefficient is still too low. At the end of 1984 that coefficient was only 1.29 shifts in industry. As before, there is a considerable amount of idle production equipment. In particular, as was recently demonstrated by a one-time daily observation of equipment utilization, 32 percent of the equipment was inoperative at the Yelgavselmash plant, 22 percent of the equipment was idle at the RAF [expansion unknown] minibus plant, and 18 percent at the Yelgava Machine-Building Plant. The question arises, when, finally, will the Yelgava Party gorkom draw the essential conclusions from the criticism voiced at the Central Committee buro, and when will it seriously undertake efforts to increase the responsibility of economic supervisors?

There is a considerable amount of idle equipment at the Rigakhimmash and rail car and diesel construction plants, the mechanization tools plant, the Rigaselmash plant, and many other enterprises. A low level of turnover has been observed for even high performance types of equipment. This is particularly alarming. It was emphasized at the meeting that it is high time, finally, for the ministries, departments, and Party gorkoms and raykoms to examine this problem and find its causes, and change the situation that has evolved.

Particular attention was given to the need for greater economy. We are now entering a period when savings will become the source of satisfying the national economy's growing needs for resources.

It was pointed out that the assignments and socialist pledges to economize the most important material and fuel and energy resources are not being fully carried out in our republic. The metal resources in our republic are growing from one year to the next, but so is the amount of waste. One half of the metals used at the pilot accessories plant, the Elektroiinstrument plant, the Electric Bulb Plant and several other enterprises ends up as industrial waste. There are quite a few other examples of the wasteful use of metals in our republic.

Criticism has already been leveled at the Ministry of Construction which permitted an excessive expenditure of cement amounting to 163 tons over a four-year period of the Five-Year Plan. The situation here with respect to the economical use of materials is being corrected at an extremely slow pace.

The economical use of lumber materials within the system of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of the Forestry and Timber Industry, and the Latbumprom association has been proceeding unsatisfactorily.

The utilization of fuel and energy resources in our republic is far from satisfactory. Effective measures for the thrifty and economical utilization of thermal and electrical energy are not being applied at a number of enterprises and organizations of the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry, the Ministry of the Construction Materials

Industry, and the Ministry of Agriculture. Large amounts of thermal energy are still being wasted at the Rigas Manufaktura and Darba Spars associations, the Yekapils Plant of Construction Materials and Designs, and the Lode Sewer Pipe Plant. Excessive expenditures of electrical energy were recorded at the Mara association, the School and Children's Furniture Association, the Riga Association for Construction Materials, the Nikratse sovkhos in Kuldigskiy Rayon, the Tsirma sovkhos of Ludzenskiy Rayon and at a number of other consumer organizations. The optimal use of gas is not being observed in many localities.

It was pointed out at the meeting that it is essential to resolve more actively and fundamentally problems that are concerned with the reuse of resources and industrial waste, and particularly, the use of metal scrap. The procedures for the collection, procurement, and reprocessing of scrap metal require considerable improvement. It is necessary to raise the level of working connected with this problem in all links of the Party and economic management, and to accelerate the retooling of the Vtorchermeta and Vtortsetmeta enterprises.

There are also other practical sources for replenishing materials. For example, the elimination of non-productive expenditures and losses.

Much is being done in the country in regard to resource-saving technology, the utilization of secondary resources, and the application of economic leverage and incentives. In this connection, attention was focused on the experience being gained in the UkSSR with respect to resource savings and the reduction of metal-intensive production through scientific-technical progress. This experience should be studied intently and applied broadly. Organizational, economic, and scientific-technical measures should be more actively implemented to accelerate the industrial incorporation of resource-saving processes, and work on the intensification of economical procedures should be undertaken consistently.

The planning assignments for reducing the material-intensity of industrial production must be accomplished without any reservations. Specific measures must be undertaken to make sure that no less than 80 percent of the growth in production is accomplished by economizing on material resources. Moreover, this should be accomplished at all enterprises and in each organization. Party committees must place the fulfillment of this urgent task under their special control, and make sure that the observed tendency of the industrial growth rate in the republic to overtake the rate of materials consumption is continued

One more rather important reserve would be a marked reduction in work time losses. This is an acute problem. More than one half of work time losses is due to unauthorized absences from work. It is high time for the Party committees, the soviet and managerial organs, and the public organizations to take practical steps to put things in order everywhere and to undertake the daily strengthening of labor discipline. The Party needs to focus more attention on reducing personnel turnover. Work on this problem has been

weak and ineffective. A reduction in losses connected to labor turnover, even by as little as one half, would have made it possible to increase the productivity rate in 1984 by an additional one percent, and by 1.1 percent in the first half of 1985. It is essential to study diligently and eliminate the causes of turnover. The certification and efficient improvement of work places should be undertaken more energetically and on a broader scale. More concern must be given to the improvement of workers' working and living conditions, and the enterprises, their labor collectives, the trade unions, and the Komsomol should be genuinely included into this undertaking.

Considerable attention at the meeting was given to problems concerning the fuel-energy complex and the fulfillment of tasks set forth at a recent conference of the Party-managerial aktiv of the Tyumen and Tomsk oblasts during the course of visits by comrade M. S. Gorbachev and his meetings with workers and specialists.

It was particularly stressed at the meeting that there is much that must be done in the 12th Five-Year Plan with respect to further increases in food production. The basic directions of this work and ways for realizing the Food Program and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in agriculture and other sectors of the agro-industrial complex, were outlined at the conference held by the CPSU Central Committee in the city of Tselinograd.

In order to be on the forefront of the Food Program and improve more quickly the structure of public nutrition, it is first of all essential to find the most effective methods of producing high harvest levels, particularly of grain. It is essential that in the next Five-Year Plan period the republic produce no less than two million tons of grain in any one year in which the climate is unfavorable, and 2.3 million tons in years of favorable weather conditions. And the way to achieve this, is once again, through intensification. It is important to make more vigorous efforts to adopt new, advanced processes and more effective forms of utilizing material resources. That is why top priority is given to the cultivation of grain crops in the forthcoming Five-Year Plan period on the basis of intensive technology.

But the grain problem is concerned with both its rational utilization and increased harvest. The practice of many of our advanced farms and entire rayons indicates that one can achieve a high level of results and reduce grain expenditures by developing the production of coarse and succulent fodder and by better utilizing natural meadows and pastures.

As regards animal husbandry, this too requires a more decisive and purposeful introduction of intensive technology, the achievement of scientific-technical progress, and constant increases in the production of milk, meat, and eggs.

The meeting participants unanimously agreed that the draft plans must be substantiated and a mobilizing force for all kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and all rayons. All farms and rayons must fulfill their stipulated assignments. The poor work of farms that are lagging behind will no longer be made up by advanced workers. Each farm is obligated to carry its own share honestly.

In a word, each labor collective of the agro-industrial complex must undertake all the necessary measures required to fulfill their plans successfully and to make a significant contribution to the country's total resources.

Considerable attention at the meeting was given to balancing monetary public income and commodity resources. This task is not only an economic one, but above all, a social-political problem. This problem's significance has particularly grown in connection with the adoption of the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and Services for the period 1986 - 2000 as well as with the intensified struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. In the meantime, in most cases the ministerial draft plans do not cover wages and other public income with respect to the production of consumer goods and services. A very thorough supplemental examination must be made of the potential to increase commodity production, primarily in light industry, and to bring into play here all available reserves. Simultaneous with an increase in the production of consumer goods, we are obligated to create a comprehensive, broadly ramified and efficiently operating system of paid services. In this connection, it was emphasized, the problem of consumer goods and services is a concern of all ministries and enterprises without exception. The Party and soviet organs must pay particular attention to the development of repair and construction services for rural inhabitants, community gardens, garage cooperatives, private vehicle owners in the cities, public services for improved apartment decoration and finishing, equipment for built-in and kitchen appliances in apartments, and others.

An increase in product quality constitutes a major reserve. The republic's Gosplan and Ministry of Trade must be firmly resolved in this matter, and they must demand the manufactured goods meet the highest possible standards.

The general requirement for the 1986 plan is that each ministry attain a rapid rate of growth in the production of group "B" products. This applies to no less degree to the development of paid services.

Much attention at the meeting was given to the development of the machine-building sector. It was noted, in this regard, that the draft plan for 1986 and the subsequent long-range period is in need of more detailed modification. In particular, a detailed analysis was made of the Ministry of the Automobile Industry enterprises which are in need of accelerated scientific-technical progress.

The Party gorkoms and raykoms must vigorously activate the primary Party organizations and the labor collectives in order to make the required turning point in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in all sectors of the national economy. That is to say, that the central thrust of this work must be brought to those areas where new techniques and technology are being worked out, introduced, and assimilated, and where the fate of our plans is being decided. In this regard, particular attention was given to the need to restructure radically the entire status of capital construction.

There is very little time left before the completion of the draft plan for 1986, but there are still serious problems that must be resolved. Therefore, it was emphasized at the meeting, the departments of the Latvian CP Central Committee, the Party gorkoms and raykoms, and the Party organizations must exercise daily strict control over the development of the draft plan in all links of operational supervision. The ministries and departments of the republic, together with the trade union organizations, must assure the broad enlistment of the labor collectives of enterprises, associations, and organizations in the development of plans that will assure that the control figures for 1986 and the 12th Five-Year Plan will be reached and surpassed through the active utilization of new techniques and technology, advanced experience, and the activation of all available reserves. "Speed, quality, thrift, and efficient organization -- these are the main slogans of the day," emphasized Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with veterans of the Stakhanov Movement, advanced workers, and industrial innovators.

The meeting of the republic's Party aktiv expressed its firm confidence that the communists and workers of Soviet Latvia, by selfless work on their own initiative, and by better organizational efficiency and discipline, will assure the absolute fulfillment of the plan and socialist pledges for 1985 which will serve as a solid base for successful work in the first year of the new Five-Year Plan period in order to greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy fashion.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GAPUROV ADDRESSES TURKMEN CP PLENUM

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 24 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[Report by Comrade M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, at the 22d Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum: "Place Capital Construction on an Industrial Basis"]

[Text] As already announced, a Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held on 21 September. M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, gave a report there entitled "Republic Party Organization Tasks to Increase Capital Construction Efficiency in Light of Resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and Subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums."

In this Central Committee plenum, said the speaker, we would like to talk about the status and measures to overcome a lag in capital construction.

The implementation of our economic and social development plans and a further increase in republic workers' welfare will depend to a decisive extent on the state of affairs in capital construction.

Today there is essentially not one sphere of endeavor which does not have a bearing on construction to one degree or another or is not connected with it by numerous invisible threads. Builders are the leading detachment of our working class.

There are 380 construction subunits operating in the republic in which tens of thousands of persons work. Productive capital has increased 41 percent in construction and 24 percent in the construction materials industry over the last four years and the volumes of construction and installation work performed has increased 29 percent.

Each year republic builders perform almost one billion rubles of work and construct over one million square meters of housing and tens of schools, children's establishments, hospitals and polyclinics.

Fixed capital amounting to more than five billion rubles will be placed in operation during the five-year plan just through state capital investments, which will considerably increase the republic's industrial potential and resolve many social problems.

More than R3.5 billion of capital investments will be assimilated in the agro-industrial sector of the economy.

Large industrial complexes have become operational in recent years: the Turkmen Nitrogen Fertilizers Plant, the Bezmein Rug Combine, new capacities at the Krasnovodsk Oil Refinery, the Maryyskaya GRES [State Regional Electric Power Station] and the Chardzhou Chemical Plant, and others.

Builders have been enriched with the experience of constructing such complex irrigation facilities as the Sary-Yazinskoye water reservoir, the fourth phase of the Karakum Canal, and the Tashauz Branch of the Tuya-Muyunskiy Canal, which are a genuine school for forming national cadres of builders.

The republic has many construction organizations and enterprises which successfully cope with the plans and socialist pledges. They include the Chardzhou Large-Panel House-Building Trust (the chief is Comrade Balykov and the party committee secretary is Comrade Bayev), the Turkmenneftestroy Trust (the manager is Comrade Kotlyarevskiy and the party committee secretary is Comrade Ashirmamedov), the Karakumgidrostroy Trust (the manager is Comrade Ilamanov and the party organization secretary is Comrade Molchanov), the Tashauzvodstroy Association (the chief is Comrade Allabergenov and the party organization secretary is Comrade Nyu), and the Mary oblmezhkolkhozstroy [Oblast Interkolkhoz Construction Organization] (the chairman is Comrade Abdyev and the party organization secretary is Comrade Orazmukhamedov).

Tens of thousands of innovators and leading workers of production--experienced workers dedicated to their jobs, who love their trade and cherish the builder's honor--work in republic construction organizations. They are achieving high production indicators. It is impossible to list all of them. I will mention only some: Comrade Vladimir Sergeyevich Kanashchenkov from the Shatlykgazstroy Trust, a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet and a USSR State Prize laureate; Comrade Suvkhan Burkhanov from the Turkmenneftestroy Trust, wearer of the orders of Lenin, October Revolution and Labor Red Banner; Comrade Annamamed Kichiyev, USSR State Prize laureate; Comrade Ivan Fedorovich Shakhov, wearer of the orders of Lenin and Labor Red Banner from the Turkmentsentrostroy [exact expansion unknown]; Comrade Ashirkuli Allakuliyev from the Tashauzvodstroy Association, wearer of the Order of Lenin; Comrade Vladimir Mikhaylovich Kolotyryn from the Turkmenkhimmontaz Trust of USSR Minmontazhspetsstroy [Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work], wearer of the Order of Friendship of Peoples; Comrade Kurbangeldy Kovusov from the Tashauzstroy Trust, a member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Mukhamedmurad Karayev from the Zapadkarakumgidrostroy Trust, Honored Irrigator of the Turkmen SSR; Comrade Bayram Baydzhayev from the Mary Oblast Interkolkhoz Construction Organization, a USSR State Prize laureate and wearer of the Order of Lenin; Comrade Galina Mikhaylovna Dzhabakova from the Chardzhou Large-Panel House-Building Trust, wearer of the Order of Labor Glory 3d Class, and many, many more.

Despite the extensive work done and the constantly increasing capital construction volumes, continued the speaker, we have to say that the results achieved cannot satisfy us. Our builders did not move to the positions allowing the republic to progress confidently and develop the economy intensively.

Our shortcomings in capital construction did not appear yesterday or today. They built up over the years and as a result the plans have not been fulfilled from year to year for the majority of indicators.

It cannot be deemed normal that a number of the republic's construction sites gained the sad notoriety of "long drawn out projects." There are many problems in capital construction, as well as many difficulties and unresolved issues, but we cannot constantly refer to these difficulties or use them to cover up bad work, irresponsibility and a negligent attitude toward the job.

Dwelling on problems of planning and observing planning and financial discipline, Gapurov noted the very great importance of the state plan as the basic instrument for implementing party economic policy. The volume of unfinished production continues to grow in the republic. By 1986 it is planned to reduce somewhat the number of projects being built simultaneously, but the draft plan does not provide for a radical improvement of matters in this direction. The faulty practice of unplanned construction continues.

It is impossible to be reconciled with this further; we must resolutely stop breaches of planning discipline and hold the guilty parties liable.

The republic Gosplan (Comrade Abramov) has to adhere strictly to the established period for getting the planning quotas to the performers. Often the plans are very late in getting to the ministries and departments.

The Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers must rigidify problems of planning discipline and increase the responsibility of the TuSSR Gosplan, Minfin [Ministry of Finance] and Stroybank [Bank for Financing Capital Investments], and ministries and departments. Proper state order must be imposed in this matter.

It was noted further in the report that the TuSSR Ministry of Construction, which is a well equipped contracting organization, is operating considerably below its capabilities. A large portion of the unassimilated capital investments for the current five-year plan as well as for the previous one falls on this ministry.

The ministry's organizations make poor use of equipment and allow large losses of work time and a significant overexpenditure of construction materials. The ministry constantly permits the exhaustion of its own working capital and has an extremely unsatisfactory financial condition.

The ministry's management (Comrade Sheremetyev), its board, and the party organization, which also is not showing proper activeness and principle in improving the staff's work, should draw conclusions from this criticism.

Positive changes are taking place in the work of the TuSSR Ministry of Rural Construction. Construction work volumes in the village have increased 26 percent during four years of the five-year plan.

The ministry is coping with plans for construction of housing and projects for social and cultural life, and its own production base is developing.

At the same time, there also are substantial deficiencies in this ministry's work: there is a great number of subunits which are not fulfilling state plans and there is a disruption of the normative time periods for constructing projects of the agro-industrial complex.

Comrade Gulmanov, the minister, and the ministry board must take decisive steps to eliminate existing deficiencies and must conclude the year successfully in all indicators.

The October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the 19th Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum posed major tasks in the area of water management construction. The work of water management organizations should be directed toward comprehensive work of land reclamation and agricultural assimilation of lands, steps must be taken to increase the throughput of the Karakum Canal, the rates of reclamation construction and construction on the Khauz-Khan massif must be intensified and completion of construction on the Kopetdag Water Reservoir must be accelerated. Construction work on the Tuya-Muyunskiy Canal must be developed across a broad front and the volumes of housing and cultural-domestic construction in the village and in rayon centers must be increased considerably.

While describing the work of Glavturkmenneftegazstroy [Main Administration for Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises in Turkmenistan] as stable on the whole, the speaker emphasized at the same time that measures for development of its own base are being implemented extremely slowly here.

Construction volumes for the Turkmenneft Association are dropping.

It appears advisable to give special consideration to questions of comprehensive construction of the republic's oil and gas fields and promptly take the necessary steps for stable operation of fuel sector enterprises in the 12th and subsequent five-year plans.

Power engineering developed in the republic at outstripping rates in the 10th and 11th five-year plans, but the construction volumes which have taken shape in this sector, and the construction base above all, are insufficient for fulfilling quotas of the present five-year plan.

The Turkmenenergostroy Trust established in 1979 has been systematic in not fulfilling plans, in not taking steps to establish its own production base, and in not training cadres for itself.

Organizations of the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work bear great responsibility for successful construction and timely delivery of projects for operation, but this ministry's Turkmen production and management administration, called upon not only to coordinate the work of subcontracting organizations, but also to be concerned for building up their capacities, is coping poorly with this.

There is an absence of production bases in many newly established organizations, social problems are not being resolved and installation cadres are not being trained; as a result we are forced to constantly turn to the union ministry for detaching installers, electricians, insulators and other specialists to us for the construction sites.

This question merits more careful attention and intervention of party oblast and city committees, oblispolkoms and gorispolkoms.

The report further described the work of the construction materials industry and the construction industry. A rather large-capacity construction base has been established and is functioning in the republic, emphasized Gapurov, but it is being used poorly, irrationally and unwisely.

Production capacities are being insufficiently used for the manufacture of wall materials at enterprises of the ministries of the Construction Materials Industry, Rural Construction, and Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and for the manufacture of prefabricated reinforced concrete articles at enterprises of TuSSR Glavkarakumstroy [exact expansion unknown] and Minselstroy [Ministry of Rural Construction].

The reason for that situation lies in a technical lag and in the fact that the job of improving production, renovation and retooling is in a neglected state at many enterprises.

The work of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (Comrade Gladkiy) cannot satisfy us. Five-year plan quotas on production volumes are not being met and the plans for manufacture of a majority of product types, for labor productivity, production cost, and for introduction of new equipment are not being fulfilled. The Ashkhabad Glass Combine and the Kazandzhik and Mary brick plants have been operating unsatisfactorily for many years.

It is noted further in the report that the CPSU Central Committee demands that broad adoption of the achievements of scientific-technical progress be the basis of all work of intensifying the national economy.

The republic is performing certain work for industrializing construction on the basis of modern technology, but we have not yet achieved the desired results.

The TuSSR Gosstroy and the construction ministries and departments are doing a poor job of introducing the results of scientific-technical development to production. The TuSSR Gosplan must ensure that matters of introducing scientific-technical progress are of a planned nature.

There is a great reserve for increasing labor productivity contained in a more rational use of equipment.

Construction organizations have an enormous pool of vehicles and machinery which is growing with each passing year, but use of this equipment remains unsatisfactory.

In considering the problems of developing scientific-technical progress in construction we must pay special attention to the development and improvement of planning estimate work in the republic. This means above all a reduction in construction cost, the introduction of completely prefabricated light construction structures to the plan, a reduction in materials-intensiveness of construction and an increase in the qualification of workers of planning and design organizations.

We have a lot of work here. Many of our institutes' plans have high materials-intensiveness and a low degree of prefabrication and they require great labor inputs. The republic Gosstroy (Comrade Kushnel) has not become an actual center for implementing party instructions on scientific-technical progress and it has no effect on the plans of sectorial institutes, especially industrial planning institutes.

Gapurov further said:

I would like to dwell on one other matter. This will concern the economy of physical resources.

It is common knowledge that the cost of construction materials is from 55 to 65 percent in the overall volume of work in capital construction. Colossal physical assets pass through the builders' hands. Where mismanagement, extravagance, unconscientiousness and at times even criminality are permitted, the state suffers great physical and financial losses.

As a result of an absence of coordinated, mutually responsible work by the client and contractor, much equipment becomes unserviceable, it is lost and sometimes it is simply stolen in the period when projects are being turned over for operation. But a project has to be turned over. Conceding to the requests of builders and clients, TuSSR Gossnab finds nothing better than to make the project complete again and to issue equipment, cable products, instruments of the KIP [set of spare parts, instruments and accessories] and so on. There must be a fundamental assessment of these facts and a strict accounting demanded for the damage done to the state.

The TuSSR Committee of People's Control, its local organs and the republic Gossnab must show more principle and intolerance in these matters.

Party committees have to make the necessary party assessment of these negative phenomena.

An improvement in construction production requires an improvement in material and technical supply. There must be a shift from supply in general to the engineering set completion, with supplies, of each construction project individually, in strict conformity with the operation charts of construction sites.

The supply of skilled cadres to construction is an acute problem which has not yet been successfully resolved.

Public dining, medical services and cultural and domestic services are poorly adjusted and the trade in essential commodities has not been organized at a very large number of construction sites. There are few dormitories, and those there are are in a neglected state. No concern is shown for the builders' cultural leisure. Many construction organizations do not have clubs, libraries or athletic facilities.

All this leads to a large personnel turnover. The existing situation has to be corrected.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must seriously reorganize their daily practical work with people engaged in construction and the construction industry.

The report further notes the poor work of young people's vocational orientation and the Ministry of Construction's poor concern for its base vocational-technical schools. Poor conditions are being established for school graduates in production.

There are many deficiencies in the work of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education (Comrade Bayramsakhatov). The requisitions of construction organizations for the supply of workers are systematically not fulfilled. The quality of school graduates' training leaves much to be desired.

And the builders themselves are in debt to vocational and technical education. Construction of schools is going unsatisfactorily.

Today we also have to demand a strict accounting of the heads of party committees who were aloof from the selection and training of building cadres and from the construction of vocational and technical schools.

The TuSSR Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and TuSSR Gosprofobr [State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education] together with the ministries and departments must draw up a specific, comprehensive program for training skilled labor cadres for sectors of the national economy for the 12th Five-Year Plan and must ensure its complete implementation, notes the report.

The TuSSR Ministry of Construction and Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry are displaying inadmissible sluggishness in resolving problems of planning and constructing projects of their own production bases.

The Large-Panel House-Building Trust (Comrade Kafanov) has not yet picked up the rates assuring fulfillment of 1985 quotas and is poorly prepared for the growing 1986 construction program.

The Ashkhabad Party Obkom (Comrade Annaorazov) and the party gorkom (Comrade Geldyyev) still have not mobilized collectives to fulfill the quotas and they are doing a poor job of resolving problems of bringing many construction organizations up to strength with workers. The proper intensity and efficiency is lacking in the work of the Ashkhabad Gorispolkom (Comrade Begdzhannov). It is also emphasized that party, soviet and economic organs, ministries and departments have to take additional steps to activate all work aimed at fulfilling the capital construction program in the city of Ashkhabad in strict accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree.

The program of work for the 12th Five-Year Plan, aimed at a significant increase in capital construction efficiency in the republic, provides for a broad complex of work to introduce scientific-technical progress, on the basis of which it is planned to increase labor productivity in construction, sharply reduce physical and labor outlays, and improve planning, financing, material and technical supply, and the supply of construction cadres.

All this is backed up by a set of measures for party organizational support and ideological support to the planned program.

The work ahead is extensive, difficult and for a lengthy period.

Meanwhile, being excessively carried away by the resolution of current, purely economic problems, many of our party committees are giving little attention to working with people and with management cadres or to monitoring the actual execution of party resolutions. Many decrees are adopted, but real supervision is not always provided over progress in fulfilling planned measures. Some party resolutions are prepared superficially and do not touch on the important, key problems of improving capital construction.

There are many unresolved issues in the work with management cadres of construction.

Party committees and organizations do a poor job in the selection, placement and especially the indoctrination of sector managers and do not place proper demands on them for the assigned job.

At the present time there are 541 primary party organizations, 136 shop party organizations and 304 party groups functioning in the republic in the sectors of construction and construction materials industry which bring together over 10,000 party members in their ranks. This is a large force, and party committees must direct it toward a decisive change in the state of affairs in construction, toward overcoming its lag, and toward a campaign for attaining the goals set by the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Questions of improving capital construction should be analyzed thoroughly and in a most critical manner at report-election party meetings and conferences. Each party organization and every party member working in construction must be armed with a clear understanding of upcoming tasks and must contribute in every way to their successful implementation.

Party committees and primary party organizations have to improve the placement of party members at construction sites and ensure that they play a vanguard role in fact.

One of the primary directions in party management of construction is an increase in the role and independence of the trusts as the principal cost-accounting units of control over construction production, and the responsibility of trust managers for attaining high end results.

The staff of ministries and departments must focus attention on resolving long-range tasks of improving construction processes and accelerating the scientific-technical progress in the sector.

The broad introduction of cost-accounting and the brigade contract must become an important means for increasing the efficiency of capital construction.

These labor forms are being introduced very slowly in the republic. Many brigades listed on cost-accounting are actually working in the old way.

Party committees, soviet and planning organs, and the heads of construction ministries and departments must change their attitude toward these matters radically. Whoever obstructs the introduction of new and foremost things in production has no moral right to remain at a management post.

Vigorous activity is demanded of the mass media, which must cover the labor routine and builders better and more objectively, reveal foremost experience skillfully, and take up more boldly the acute, pressing problems and unresolved issues. Persons of literature and the arts must take a most active part in this creative work. Our builders' labor must find its worthy embodiment in new works by writers, poets and composers.

The importance of improving sectorial and territorial management of capital construction demands a further increase in the role and responsibility of local soviets of people's deputies, further notes the report. There is a broad and diverse range of issues which trade union and Komsomol organizations are called upon to resolve. Party organs must motivate independence and not allow coddling on petty matters.

Socialist competition is a powerful means of achieving economic, social and ideological indoctrination goals. All of us especially sensed its importance during national celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanov movement.

Competition in construction must ensure a precise working rhythm, strict fulfillment of planning quotas, the use of reserves, economy of physical and other resources, and high quality of the work being accomplished.

The republic has many collectives of builders where socialist competition promotes the successful fulfillment of plans and pledges. Many of them supported the patriotic initiative of AvtoVAZ [Order of Labor Red Banner Volga Motor Vehicle Plant imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR] collective and assumed higher socialist pledges in comparison with plans for the 12th Five-Year Plan.

But there still is much incompleteness and many omissions in the organization of competition as a whole at the construction sites. Problems of better use of production capacities and an economy of resources and work time have not been taken into account everywhere in competition conditions. Competition at many construction sites has been organized formally and so is not producing the proper effect.

Party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs should persistently improve the organization of competition, develop labor cooperation under the "Workers' Relay" principle, and establish necessary conditions for the builders to fulfill and overfulfill their socialist pledges.

The year of 1985, the last year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, is coming to a close. In order to successfully complete the five-year plan and arrive at the 27th CPSU Congress and the 23d Turkmenistan Communist Party Congress with good results, much has to be done in all sectors of the economy: in industry, agriculture, and especially in construction.

The most intensive, most responsible period has come for the builders. They must both conclude the year's program and make a good start for the next year. For this reason every day and every hour now is dear. A maximum of efficiency, composure and discipline must be displayed in order to do in the time remaining what has not yet been done and use all capabilities and reserves for this. Successes at the start of the 12th Five-Year Plan also will largely depend on how the present year ends.

The party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs and the ministries, departments and heads of enterprises and organizations must elevate the level of organizational, mass political, and economic work, look into the state of affairs at every enterprise and construction site, offer necessary assistance to the collectives, and take all steps for fulfillment of 1985 plans and socialist pledges by every enterprise, organization, rayon, city and oblast and for successful completion of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The important thing now, said Gapurov in conclusion, is for every party member and every republic worker to join actively in the work of implementing the resolutions made and to consider this his party and state duty.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

NABIYEV URGES BETTER USE OF FREE TIME, NOTES REPUBLIC'S NEEDS

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 11 Aug 85 p 1-2

[Speech presented by R. N. Nabiyeu at a meeting of the republic party active membership: "Culture and Sports--To the Masses"]

[Text] We have gathered to discuss a question of exceptional importance, noted the speaker, concerning the further increase in the level of cultural-enlightenment and sports-mass work among the republic's population in light of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "On Measures for Improving the Application of Club Institutions and Sporting Facilities." We are speaking not only of eliminating the existing shortcomings, but also of a radical restructuring of this sphere of activity in connection with the increasing requirements of the times and new large-scale tasks defined by the April and July (1985) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The program for moving the country ahead in all directions of socio-economic development was clearly formulated in the recently adopted resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and in speeches and addresses by CPSU Central Committee Secretary General, comrade M. S. Gorbachev. The center of all this work is the intensification of the economy and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the restructuring of management and planning, the increased organization and discipline, and the radical improvement in the style of work.

The political platform with which the party is approaching its 27th Congress evokes enthusiastic approval of communists and all the workers of Soviet Tajikistan, as well as a firm resolution to increase their input into further strengthening the economic and defense capacity of the country and strive toward strengthening order and organization in all spheres of life. And this is regular. Such a policy corresponds with the vital interests of the workers.

The solution of these problems requires a great application of effort, labor and energy. Therefore, deep-seated changes are necessary in all spheres of party management--economic, organizational and ideological. In essence, revolutionary transformations lie ahead which will radically alter the very approach to solving the problems which arise. And now as never before, the role of the human factor is increasing. Increasing the activity of the people is one of the primary tasks of moral educational work. The conference held at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific-technical

progress pointed out, noted the speaker, that new requirements are being presented for working with people so as to more quickly increase their social awareness and more fully develop their capacities and talents. This thought is also the keynote in the resolutions by the CPSU Central Committee entitled "On Measures for Combatting Drunkenness and Alcoholism" and "On Measures for Improving the Application of Club Institutions and Sporting Facilities."

These most important documents give wide expanse to the activity of party, soviet, professional union, Komsomol, and all public organizations on the formulation of a well-rounded personality. At the same time, the party raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms and the entire party, Soviet and economic management active membership of the republic is charged with the huge responsibility for the effective application of all the creative and material capacities for training a spiritually rich and physically healthy man. An important role in this must belong to the institutions of culture and sports who are called upon to become the support centers of their primary organizations and to facilitate solution of the problem of further economic and social development. For Tajikistan, where the youth under 19 years of age comprises a significant portion of the population, this has significant importance. The youth very quickly perceives all that is new and strives toward it. On the other hand, it constantly needs attention, party concern, ideological and moral training. Therefore, we are speaking of a radical improvement in the cultural-enlightenment and sports-mass work and a sharp increase in the quality and effectiveness of work performed by cultural and sports institutions.

It was further noted that much is being done in the republic to create conditions for the further increase in the material and spiritual level of life of the workers, organization of free time, cultural growth and physical tempering of the people. Practical measures for the resolution of these problems are constantly being reviewed by party committees, at meetings of the active membership, sessions of the Supreme Soviet and the local Soviets of Peoples Deputies, professional union and Komsomol organizations, and ministry and departmental collegiums.

The Central Committee of the Tajikistan Communist Party is strengthening its control over the conditions and measures for improving this work. For this purpose, the Republic Commission on Physical Culture and Sports has been created, and is headed by Chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers, comrade K. M. Makhkamov. There is a solid base for resolving the problems which have been presented. There are over 1,316 club institutions, over 4,600 libraries with a fund of over 40 million copies, 800 sporting facilities, 1,600 movie houses and 12 professional theatres.

A large detachment of specialists is currently working in the spheres of public education, higher education, cultural-enlightenment, physical culture and sports-health organizations and institutions.

The party committees, the primary party organizations, the soviet, professional union and Komsomol organs, the ministries and departments, continued the speaker,

must critically interpret the experience which has been accumulated. They must consider the unresolved problems in order to achieve an improvement in cultural-enlightenment and sports-health work based on current requirements. We must more actively and goal orientedly seek out new forms and methods and enrich the content of this work with full consideration of the growing spiritual demands of various strata of the population, creating the necessary conditions for various pursuits by the people in their free time, their socialization and cultural recreation. Therefore, the club must be the cultural shop of an enterprise or farm. It must be part of the labor collective, mobilizing it toward the solution of production problems and at the same time organizing its recreation, satisfying the spiritual and aesthetic needs.

The speech stressed that this was the only formulation of the question at the present time. After all, one of the reasons for laxity, drunkenness, hooliganism and other negative manifestations is the inability of people to organize and properly utilize their free time.

At the same time, many industrial enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses and educational institutions have a good base for mass cultural and sports work. Wherever the question of developing culture and sports is treated with responsibility, club institutions and sports facilities truly become centers of mass and cultural recreation for the workers.

Active work on the introduction of physical culture in everyday life and a strengthening of its material base are being performed in many republic collectives.

However, many party, soviet, economic organs and social organizations still underestimate the role and significance of institutions of culture and sports. They do not delve into their activity and do not set forth the necessary exactingness to managers of enterprises, organizations and farms for the condition and material-technical provision of mass cultural work.

What discussion can there be of any serious moral training work in the labor collectives when, for example, the club of the "Tadzhikmaslo" Production Association in the city of Dushanbe is often closed. Even on Saturdays and Sundays there are no mass cultural measures organized here. The club at the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, Kommunisticheskiy and the House of Culture in the "Moskva" kolkhoz in Vakhshskiy rayon are always locked up.

There are also numerous instances of using club institutions for the wrong purposes. The professional union club in the settlement of Cheptura in Gissarskiy rayon is used as a warehouse for finished products from the canning plant. The club for the Kishlak Soviet Shaynak in Leninskiy rayon is used as the store warehouse, while the club of the Sovkhoz imeni Zhdanov in Nauskiy rayon has been re-equipped as a dairy receiving point and a Caucasian restaurant.

In Kulyabskaya Oblast, a number of buildings of culture houses provide accommodations for the statistical administration, the kolkhoz management, and the apparatus of the kishlak Soviet. For such laxness and for other serious shortcomings in his work, the chairman of the Moscow rayispolkom has been

relieved of his duties. It is necessary to restore within a short time all the club institutions, bring them to order, and create the necessary conditions for their normal and effective operation. The mobile club pool should be utilized more fully, especially in those populated areas where there are as yet no stationary cultural centers. However, many clubs "on wheels" are not operating, especially in the Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous Oblast and in a number of rayons under republic subordination.

It is also necessary to work toward every cultural center operating with full return. Therefore, it is a puzzling fact that with the clear shortage of club institutions, the existing ones are only half filled. Many clubs are empty even on workers' days off.

Further, the speaker stressed that the work of cultural centers should be organized differently, in accordance with the requirements of the present day, as many of these centers continue to operate in the old manner. This is true of many clubs in Khovalingkiy, Garmskiy, Zafarobodskiy and other rayons, where work takes place only on paper and in the reports. At the same time there is experience which may be utilized. Several years ago, for example, the ethnographic ensemble "Chashma" from the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Voseyskiy rayon won the first prize of "Zolotoy toporik" [Golden hatchet] at the international competition in Poland. Why not take a lesson in organization of affairs from this collective in amateur talent activity?

It is necessary to strengthen the material base in those clubs where it is still weak, to equip them with stationary installations and portable movie projectors, and to open technical creativity rooms. More attention should be devoted to this aspect of the matter. This is particularly important in light of the party requirements on accelerating scientific-technical progress. The task consists of involving a broad circle of the population, especially the youth, in technical creativity.

In dealing with questions of organizing free time, the speaker said that more help should be given to the special interest clubs which are being created in the republic. This matter should not be left to chance, and the aesthetic tastes and moral directionality [of these clubs] should be systematically defined. Here the party, soviet, professional union and Komsomol organs, as well as workers in culture and sports must have their say.

It is also important to strengthen educational training and mass cultural work among the school youth and students, to organize their free time, and to combat the penetration of foreign views and negative phenomena into the youth environment. We must place stricter demands on the enterprises and organizations who have assumed the leadership over educational institutions, and combat any manifestations of formalism in this necessary work.

Today one of the most important tasks is the expansion of the network and activization of the work of public universities, amateur associations, movie and photo studios, and public theatres. Political debates, recognition of leaders in production, days honoring innovators, inventors and rationalizers, meetings with creative workers, public outings, theatrical presentations, new all-soviet customs, rituals and other mass measures must firmly enter the

activity of every cultural institution. At the same time, we must strengthen the ties between cultural enlightenment work and the life of the republic, oblast, city, rayon, or labor collective. The cultural education workers must be well aware of the concerns of the workers at the enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. They must know of their achievements, shortcomings, and unsolved problems, and must take these into consideration in their work. Only under these conditions will the cultural institutions be able to help in increasing the labor and social activity of the people.

The artistic unions and organizations are called upon to render them significantly greater aid --the republic Academy of Sciences, the "Znaniye" society, the Republic section of VOIR [All-Union Society of Inventors and Innovators]. The creative intelligentsia must significantly expand its cultural leadership work, particularly in rural areas. This will make it possible to increase the level of aesthetic training of the population and will facilitate strengthening the ties between art and life.

The Tajik SSR Ministry of Culture, the republic Goskino [State Cinema], and Tadzhiksovprom must work toward this goal in closer contact with the unions of writers, artists, composers and cinematographers. The repertory plans of the club institutions should constantly be analyzed. They must be aided in developing programs of a high moral-artistic level.

As we know, a great role in the moral and aesthetic upbringing and in the organization of the population's recreation belongs to radio and television, which have the largest mass audience. In recent years, the level of their work has increased, and broadcasts have become more interesting and varied in genre and in form. The repertoire must be selected more strictly. Works of a high civil and patriotic nature by Soviet, including also Tajik, composers should be propagandized more widely.

Ideological training work should be performed on a broad front, the speaker noted. Each club and palace of culture should have lecture rooms and public health, domestic living, moral training and legal counseling services. Branches of these services should be provided in dormitories and enterprise reading rooms. Lectures and discussions on these topics should be held more frequently, as well as meetings with medical workers and jurists. Holidays and rites should be celebrated without the use of alcoholic beverages.

In discussing the questions of organizing library operations, the speaker pointed out the need to increase their effectiveness in communist upbringing. For the present day their activity does not fully meet the requirements of the party. This leads to a reduction in the book circulation and in the number of readers. This situation cannot be called accidental, since the organizational work of libraries has been underestimated. The practice of issuing books directly to the labor collectives is becoming more rare, and mobile libraries have been forgotten. A significant portion of the librarians are essentially record keepers for checking literature in and out, and many of them have a low level of knowledge. Often these are people without a special education, or simply removed from literature. The republic's Ministry of Culture should intensify work with this category of cultural instructors, conduct more training sessions for them, and perform systematic certification.

There are also many shortcomings in the formulation of the library book fund, especially in rural areas. The volumes sent there are those which are not in demand, and such literature evokes no interest on the farm.

All these and other significant shortcomings and serious omissions are well known to the cultural section of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, but as yet we have not seen any energetic or effective measures for correcting them.

The speaker also devoted attention to the organization of work at chaykhans and in field camps. In many rayons these have long served as a place for conducting cultural enlightenment and mass agitation work. People of the older generations remember very well the role which chaykhan study groups had in eliminating illiteracy and in educating the people. Unfortunately, these good traditions are being forgotten, especially in the Fayzabadskiy, Gissarskiy and a number of rayons in Kurgan Tyubinsk Oblast. The ispolkoms of the local Councils, who are called upon to see to the recreation and free time of the people, must resurrect their importance.

The field camps, which are called upon to be the place of cultural rest for farm workers during the peak work period, have also not yet become centers of mass political work. There is still little poster agitation orienting the workers toward a more active struggle in fulfilling plans and socialist responsibilities, and cultural enlightenment measures are also insufficiently implemented.

It was stressed that places of mass recreation and enterprise rest zones outside city limits must be put to better use in organizing the active recreation of the population. However, these capacities are still weakly utilized. In Varzobskiy Canyon, for example, there are around 40 recreation zones for the republic's enterprises, ministries and departments. However, as the newspaper SOVETSKAYA KULTURA recently and correctly pointed out, many of them are totally unequipped for cultural recreation and for engaging in physical culture and sports. The Dushanbe gorispolkom (comrade N. Shorakhmonov) must radically alter this state of affairs and provide a concentration of efforts and funds to implement strict control over this matter. The Tajik SSR Ministry of Public Health (comrade G. K. Pulatova) must also intensify sanitary health control in this zone.

The speaker stressed the important significance of organizing health treatment for the republic's workers and for involving them in physical culture and sports. Medical workers and leaders of sports organizations must show greater activity in this matter. The existing sports facilities must be used in full measure, and their effectiveness increased.

There are still many unresolved questions in this matter. Thus, even at the large sports facility--the republic stadium imeni Frunze, groups for general physical training, health and GTO ["Ready for Labor and Defense of the USSR"] operate irregularly. The state of affairs is similar also at the stadiums of the Tajik State Medical Institute, the Tajik Agricultural and the Dushanbe State Pedagogical Institutes, as well as other educational institutions. The "Spartak" and "Avtomobilist" stadiums stand empty, and essentially turned out to be ownerless. No one can explain why the republic swimming pool, the DOSAAF

[All-Union Order of the Red Banner Voluntary Society for Aiding the USSR Army, Air Force and Navy] sports shooting range, and the aquatic complex of the Tajik Aluminum Plant are closed to visitors on their days off. The stadium and cycle track in Leninabad, which some time ago were among the best in the country, have become run down. How could comrades R. Kh. Khodzhiyev and A. V. Belyayev have allowed this to happen?

Other examples were also cited. Thus, in the "Chumchum-Aral" recreation zone in the city of Leninabad, basketball and volleyball courts, a wrestling and boxing arena and a chess club were built and operated for several years. Today the courts are overgrown with weeds. The wrestling and boxing arena has fallen into disuse. The chess club has been closed down and the recreation zone office has taken its place.

The swimming pools built in Shurab, Nau, Buston and Proletarsk are not being used, while the pools at Secondary School No 16 in Leninabad and Secondary School No 1 in Nauskiy rayon have been turned into rubbish collectors. Many of the pools in Kulyab and Kurgan-Tyube are not filled. The dry pool built on the territory of the Leninskiy rayon pedagogical institute is being used as a place for drying fruit by the workers of this educational institution. And no one bears any responsibility for this. The propaganda and agitation section of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, which is responsible for implementing control over the use of the physical culture-sports base in the republic, is also keeping quiet.

The party and soviet organs must closely examine all the reserves for development of physical culture and health treatment work. They must bring these reserves into action and ensure a maximal load for sports facilities. The ispolkoms of the Soviets of People's Deputies must annually ratify plans for the load on these structures, regardless of their departmental appurtenance.

It is necessary to comprehensively expand the network of physical culture and sports clubs and physical culture-health treatment combines at the place of residence, including also work performed by cost accounting. This should be done by means of allocating non-residential accommodations, equipping them, maintaining sports facilities, financing sports work, and participation of the managing organizations in material-technical provision as defined by the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "On Further Elevating the Mass Nature of Physical Culture and Sports".

We must, however, say that we are still not fulfilling this resolution in full volume. The party committees, the oblgorrayispolkoms, and the republic Ministry of Municipal Services (comrade Yu. B. Kostarev), as well as sports organizations, are solving the problems placed before them slowly, without the necessary creative initiative.

The time has come to bring into use the residential areas and blocks, with the condition of fulfilling the entire complex of work on the construction of sports facilities. At the present time, most of them do not even have simple sports fields, including Dushanbe, where many residential areas are being built. However, due to the lack of control on the part of the gorispolkom and the Tajik SSR Gosstroy (comrade V. A. Yakubov), there are very few sports fields here. An analogous picture may be observed also in other cities of the republic.

The republic's Ministry of Municipal Services and gorispolkoms must make more effective use of the deductions from residential fund income to be used for sports measures. They must more strictly control the work of their subordinate organizations on the selection and placement of pedagogical and organizational personnel.

More initiative--this is what we need most of all today. For example, in various rayons of the republic there are quarries which have been exhausted, which with small expenditures may be turned into water sport centers and recreation areas for the population of cities and settlements.

Party, soviet and economic management organs must strive to see that a physical culture-sports club equipped with the corresponding material base is created in each microrayon and in each residential-communal organization.

The effective use of sports facilities is most directly tied with the development of the mass nature of physical culture, and consequently also with the training of high class athletes. Everyone is glad to hear of the achievements of the famous athlete Zebinisso Rustamova, about how our countryman Oleg Borzunov became the world champion on the cycle track, and about how Aleksandr Chigrin won the silver medal in the 1985 World and European Championship in heavy athletics. Gymnast Erika Shiller, boxer Saidmumin Rakhimov, the Lobanov brothers rowing team, and our other famous athletes have written many brilliant pages in the history of Soviet sports.

Unfortunately, there have been fewer such names recently. The republic is very weakly represented in the country's major sport. The main contingent of all-star teams in the Soviet Union includes only 16 athletes from Tajikistan. And in such sports as volleyball, basketball, artistic gymnastics, chess, academic rowing and swimming, and field hockey the republic is not represented at all.

The republic took next to last place at the 8th Games of the USSR Peoples, in the All-Union Students' Games, and in the All-Union Youth Games. High results were also not achieved at the recently held All-Union Young People's Games. One of the reasons for this is that high class athletes are trained primarily in the cities of Dushanbe and Leninabad. Kurgan-Tyubinsk, Kulyabsk, and Gorno-Badakhshansk Autonomous Oblasts practically do not train sportsmen for republic all-star teams.

Certain party and soviet organs must radically alter their style of work and their attitude toward this most important matter. Thus, in the last two-and-a-half years the Kurgan-Tyubinsk party gorkom (comrade Kh. Sadulloyev) and gorispolkom (comrade R. P. Khakimova) have not once reviewed the question of the state and development of mass cultural and physical culture-sports work.

One of the questions which worries us is the issuance of standards by the GTO complex. In many rayons, particularly in rural areas, this work is performed formally, generally among the student youth.

Young production workers are practically not involved in meeting the standards of the complex. According to the republic sports committee data, in 1984 over

280,000 people in rural areas fulfilled the GTO standards. These were generally school children.

This involved significant shortcomings on the part of the DOSAAF Central Committee (comrade B. M. Rakhmanov) and the republic's military commissariat (comrade A. Yu. Yusupov). The professional union organizations and the Tajikistan Komsomol Central Committee also deserve serious reproach.

All the above-named organizations, working in conjunction with the sports committee, the Ministries of Education (comrade R. D. Dadaboyev), Higher and Secondary Special Education (comrade Sh. M. Sultanov), and Culture (comrade S. Sh. Mirzoshoyev), the republic's State Committee on Vocational-Technical Education (comrade K. G. Khasanov), must develop and implement a clear-cut comprehensive program for improving military-patriotic training of the youth and preparation for service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces. We must expand extensive work on organizing clubs for young border guards, pilots, parachutists, airborne troops and others in the cities and rayons.

The speaker further noted that the growth in the role of physical culture and sports in the life of society is caused by objective factors--primarily by the intensive development of the national economy and the need to strengthen the country's defense potential. Experience has shown that well organized physical culture-health treatment work facilitates increased labor productivity, reduction in work time losses, reduction in personnel turnover, and improvement in the preparation of the youth for service in the ranks of the Armed Forces. However, economic, social and moral costs are inevitable wherever sufficient attention is not given to mass physical culture.

In 1984 the labor losses due to temporary disability in the republic comprised millions of man-days. Many thousands of people did not work every day for this reason. The enterprises of the light and food industry alone under-produced tens of millions of rubles worth of production. Around half of the sick leave sheets are issued in connection with cold-related illnesses. These may be prevented by tempering of the organism and by engaging in physical culture and sports.

Material expenditures for the development of mass physical culture pay for themselves many times over by the increase in work capacity of the workers and by their improved health. Therefore, the labor collectives should be more energetically involved in strengthening the material base for physical culture and sports.

Nevertheless, even at such a large enterprise as the Tajik Aluminum Plant, not one simple sports facility has been built through the efforts of the collective. The training of all the sports sections is done under rental conditions in buildings of secondary schools, which are already overloaded. Only individual enthusiasts engage in physical culture here. And this is only when the need for performing health treatment work at the enterprise is dictated by the surroundings themselves. In the past four-and-a-half years, huge losses in work time have been allowed here due to temporary disability.

Here is another example. The capital city Gorkom, the Frunze party raykom and the Ministry of Construction have little interest in the affairs and life of one of the major collectives--the Dushanbe House Building Combine. They do not give it the necessary aid in improving production, in renovating equipment, or in solving an entire series of pressing problems. The combine directorate (comrade R. A. Ibragimov) also has an extremely indifferent attitude toward this, and it is evidently no accident that the enterprise systematically does not fulfill its plan. Communists were very worried about this in their discussions at the reporting-electoral party meeting of the casting shop No 2 and in their meetings and discussions in the shops. They spoke of how there was no concern here for domestic conditions, and how no mass cultural and physical culture-health treatment work was being performed. For example, there are over 600 people working in one of the subdivisions of the DDK--house building-installation combine No 1. Around 20 percent of these are young people. Who better than they would be interested in physical culture, sports, artistic amateur activity and tourist trips. However, no one is concerned with this. There is not even a simple ping-pong table or table games. Yet there are masters of sport and sportsmen with official ratings in the collective who could become organizers of this endeavor.

This work is better organized in the capital's trolley administration. There are tens of awards and certificates in the sports corner here, won by the collective for their victories in various competitions. There are sections on soccer, volleyball, target shooting, chess, and tennis, in which there are over 400 participants. Sporting events are always being held. All this has ultimately had a positive effect on the moral climate in the collective.

The June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has set a specific task--to unite the creative and material-technical capacities of the cultural and sports institutions so as to avoid dispersion and duplication of effort, and most importantly--encompass those collectives which do not have their own base with mass cultural and physical culture-health treatment work and help them organize the free time of the workers in a goal oriented and beneficial manner.

The solution of this problem requires the creation of cultural-sports complexes which would unite the creative efforts of organizations and institutions engaged in the training of the population, regardless of their departmental affiliation. This would make it possible to more rationally utilize the available material-technical base.

The culture and recreation parts have also not yet become centers for organizing meaningful recreation. Their absolute majority does not even have the simplest sports bases and fields. On the average throughout the republic, only 2 percent of the territory of culture and recreation parts is designated for physical culture-health treatment facilities, which is significantly lower than the level envisioned in the norms.

We also cannot overlook the fact that in the Dzhirgatal'sk, Komsomolabad'sk oblasts, and in a number of rayons in Leninabad, Kulyabsk, and Kurgan-Tyubinsk Oblasts there are no parks at all. Often the culture and recreation parks are

not prepared from the beginning of the spring-summer season, as was the case with all the parks in the city of Dushanbe.

City and rayon council ispolkoms do not ensure rational application of labor by the participants in voluntary work days directed at the improvement of park territories and places of mass recreation. The capacities of management aid of enterprises, organizations and educational institutions are also not utilized.

The party committees, Soviets of People's Deputies, professional union and Komsomol organs should assume special control over park activities and make widespread use of the existing capacities for their construction, reconstruction, and improvement, involving the labor collectives in this effort.

The speech stressed that tourism plays an important role in training workers. in health treatment work, and in propagandizing the achievements of the republic. At the present time there are 12 tourist and excursion bureaus operating in the republic. There are around 50 tourist sections in operation, employing over 50,000 people. The "Marguzorsk Lake" and "Iskanderkul" tourist centers have been built, as well as hostels on the Safedorak mountain ski plateau and in Shakhristan.

Nevertheless, the demands of the population for tourist-excursion services are not fully satisfied, and the quality of service is being slowly improved. The construction organizations do not fulfill their tasks on building tourist facilities (comrade E. N. Mikirtychev).

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee have recently adopted the resolution entitled "On Measures for Developing Tourism and Improving Tourist-Excursion Services to the Population in the Country in 1986-1990 and for the Period to the Year 2000". The scope of work which must be performed in the republic is clearly indicated by the fact that the republic's tourist-excursion organizations must supply services to tourists in the volume of 12 million rubles in the next few years. This is double the level which has presently been achieved.

The primary task consists of strengthening the role of tourism and excursions in the ideological training of the citizens, and especially the youth, and in propagandizing the advantages of the socialist way of life. In connection with this, it is important to ensure an increase in the ideological-political level of tourist-excursion work.

In working out plans for the economic and social development of sectors, the party committees, ispolkoms, ministries and departments must thoroughly examine the questions of strengthening the material base of culture and sports. The republic Gosplan [State Planning Committee] (comrade M. B. Babayev), Tadzhik-sovprof (comrade A. D. Dadabayev), the Ministry of Culture, and the TaSSR Sports Committee must take the organization and control over implementation of all this extensive and important work into their own hands.

It is necessary also to ensure more complete satisfaction of demand for sporting goods and tourist products, outfitting and stock. Along with the sports organizations, the Ministries of Local (comrade A. Baymatov) and Light Industry of

Tajikistan (comrade Sh. K. Kalandarov) are called upon to solve this problem.

The planning organs should be given tasks on increasing the production and improving the quality of sporting goods in the republic. The trade organizations (comrades O. K. Katayev and A. G. Gazibekov) must also show much greater efficiency in this matter. Every manager must understand, continued the speaker, that this is not a routine campaign for improving the activity of cultural and sports institutions, but rather the development of a vital state task whose problems must be solved with the same high responsibility as the most significant production questions.

The speaker then dealt with questions of training qualified personnel for cultural and sports institutions. For example, the cultural-enlightenment institutions within the system of the Ministry of Culture employ several thousand people. More than half of them do not have a special education. Of 56 managers of oblast, city and rayon cultural sections, only 16 have a higher special education.

At the same time, the Tajik State Institute of the Arts imeni M. Tursun-zade every year does not fulfill its plans for graduating specialists. Many graduates do not report at their place of work after assignment. In the last 3 years, over 70 graduates of this institute did not report for their work assignments. We may cite numerous examples in which the graduates of this institute and other educational institutions of a cultural-enlightenment profile work outside their specialty.

Theatres and concert organizations are insufficiently staffed with specialists. The duties of producers, choreographers and directors remain unfilled for long periods of time. It is therefore no accident that few creative collectives and performers obtain an all-union audience, and that the republic's Ministry of Culture is always experiencing difficulties in organizing holiday concerts.

The proper domestic and housing conditions should be provided on site for cultural and sports workers. However, little attention is given to this matter. This leads to a high personnel turnover. Thus, in Kurgan-Tyubinsk Oblast in 1984 alone in the first quarter of the current year, 117 workers of cultural institutions were dismissed, or one-tenth of the total number. In the past 2 years there has been a 30 percent turnover in managers of institutions and creative collectives throughout the republic as a whole, and a 25 percent turnover in chairmen of rayon and city sports committees.

The turnover of management personnel is also high in the TaSSR Ministry of Culture itself. In 1983-1984, over half of the workers were dismissed, 43 percent of the directors and assistant directors of oblast cultural sections, one-third of the directors of city and rayon cultural sections, and half of the theatre artistic directors.

The speaker focused the attention of the conference participants on the questions of organizing cultural and mass sports work in the kolkhozes. In 1983 it was recommended that they introduce the duty of assistant swimming director for farm, domestic and cultural affairs. However, to the present time these positions have not been staffed at most kolkhozes. And this is not always done in a well thought-out manner. There are only nine women among the deputies. The republic's Ministries of Agriculture (comrade A. B. Tyuryayev) and Culture are practically not involved in this important question.

There are also serious omissions in work with athletic, primarily trainer personnel, of whom there are over 1,100 in the republic. One-third of them do not have an education in physical culture. The republic's sports committee, DSO managers and departmental physical organizations do not implement sufficient control over their work. New and effective forms of organizing the educational-training process and preparing high-class athletes are slow in being implemented.

The professional union and sports committees and the republic volunteer sports society councils should bring about the necessary order in the preparation of trainer personnel, create the necessary reserve of physical culture managerial workers, organize systematic training with them, and intensify attention to their ideological tempering and to increasing their methodical skills.

A clearly defined system of training and retraining physical culture personnel must be developed, using for this purpose the capacities of the Tajik Physical Culture Institute imeni M. I. Kalinin and the physical culture vocational-technical school.

Particular attention here should be given to training personnel from among the girls of native nationality. The more of them there are among physical culture instructors and sports trainers, undoubtedly, the more the rural schoolgirls and working women will engage in physical culture and sports. This is an important social task under the conditions of the republic.

The Ministry of Culture and the republic Sports Committee must bring about order in the most decisive manner in personnel matters. They must eliminate workers who misuse their job authority, who lead an amoral way of life, or who are drunkards or self-seekers.

In turn, the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the local Council ispolkoms, and the professional union committees must also seriously work on strengthening club institutions and sports organizations with qualified personnel, particularly in rural areas.

Considering the needs for personnel and their rational application, it is necessary to steadfastly hold to the policy of granting priority acceptance to rural youth, as well as workers of cultural and sports institutions with no special education, to the institutes of the arts and physical culture. More young men and girls should be directed to the appropriate educational institutions with this purpose in mind.

The level of management of cultural and sports institutions must be significantly elevated. This question must constantly be the center of attention of party, soviet, professional union and Komsomol organizations and farm managers.

Today we must say with all assurance that there are still many unresolved questions and problems in the management of cultural-enlightenment and mass sports work and in the application of its material-technical base. There is not enough specific character, goal orientedness or exactingness in this work.

This is true in full measure also for the buro and secretariat of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee and its appropriate sections, as well as for the republic's Council of Ministers, and especially for you, comrades G. B. Bobosadykova and U. G. Usmanov.

We must also note that the means of mass information and propaganda are giving insufficient attention to questions of increasing the level of cultural-enlightenment and mass sports work among the population, and of improving the application of club institutions and sports facilities. The periodical press, radio and television broadcasts very rarely contain extensive materials on the leading experience of organizing the work of cultural and sports institutions. And if these materials are present, they generally bear an informational character. We must publish more analytical materials which expose the role of cultural and sports institutions in increasing the labor and social activity of the Soviet people.

For purposes of sharply improving the level of effectiveness of all this work, the Republic Commission on Physical Culture and Sports must be given the task of preparing within a 3 month period and submitting for approval to the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers two comprehensive programs. The first program must contain clear and specific conditions for the organization of recreation of workers in the 12th Five-Year Plan, and for their cultural and useful application of free time. It should provide for the unification and coordination of all cultural-enlightenment institutions, sports and tourist organizations, recreation zones and houses, clubs and libraries, and their further development. The second program must be directed at improving the health state of the workers and the republic's entire population, the exemplary organization of mass health treatment work, and the struggle for high sanitary culture and order. The leading role here must belong to the republic's Ministry of Health.

These programs must outline specific limits and define implementation times and responsible persons.

Today the party requires of every communist manager more responsible and disciplined work, and a knowledge of conducting matters in all the important spheres of life in a new way. It is specifically this approach which is necessary for the organization and implementation of rational recreation of the people and their ideological and physical tempering. We must always be guided by the fact that this is the most important part of the work of communist upbringing of the workers, an effective means for increasing labor and social activity, and consequently, for the successful solution of management-economic and social problems.

And there are great and complex tasks facing us. Clearly recognizing this fact, the republic's workers are working with growing intensity toward fulfilling

the plans for the current year and the five-year plan as a whole, and are preparing a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 20th Congress of the Tajikistan Communist Party.

Thanks to the measures being taken by the party on strengthening order, discipline and organization and on the continued implementation of the course toward intensification of production, definite positive shifts are taking place in the national economic complex as a whole.

There are less than 5 months left to the end of the year and the five-year plan. In these months we must work with particular intensity in order to greet the 27th Party Congress with the successful completion of the 11th Five-Year Plan. All the activity of the party, soviet, professional union and Komsomol organizations, as well as the republic's ministries and departments, must be subordinated to the solution of this problem.

At the same time, it is especially important to ensure an individual approach to each worker, and to create for him conditions for the most highly productive labor, full-value recreation, and good outlook. All the work on fulfilling the decisions of our party and the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "On Measures for Improving the Application of Cultural Institutions and Sports Facilities" should be aimed toward this end.

In conclusion, comrade R. N. Nabiyeu expressed the firm conviction that communists and all the workers of the republic will continue to increase their work efforts and will greet the 27th Congress of their dear party with new achievements in economic and cultural construction.

12322

CSO: 1830/5

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TAJIK PARTY AKTIV DISCUSSES SPORTS AND CULTURE

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 9 Aug 85 p 1

[Article: "Culture and Sport - to the Masses: A Meeting of the Republican Party Aktiv"]

[Text] A meeting of the republican party aktiv, which discussed the question "On the further elevation of the level of cultural-educational and mass-sport work among the republic's population in light of the CC CPSU resolution 'On measures for improving the use of clubs and sports facilities'" took place on 8 August 1985 in Dushanbe.

Taking part in the work of the meeting of the republican party aktiv were secretaries of the party's obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms; ispolkom chairmen; directors of culture boards and departments of the oblast, city and rayon Soviets of Peoples' Deputies; leaders and secretaries of the party organizations of ministries and departments, creative unions, large-scale enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, first secretaries of obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the komsomol; chairmen of the oblast, city and rayon sports committees; workers in scientific and education institutions, clubs, sports facilities; officials from the apparatuses of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Tajik Council of Ministers, the Tajik Council of Unions, the Central Committee of the Tajik Komsomol, and representatives of the means of mass information and propaganda.

First Secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee R. N. Nabiyeu gave a speech at the meeting.

Speaking in the debates on the speech were: comrades I. Khayeyev--first secretary of the Kulyab party obkom, V. T. Tursunov--leading sportsman and player on the "Pamir" soccer team, A. V. Belyayev--chairman of the ispolkom of the Leninabad oblast Soviet of Peoples' Deputies, T. I. Potapova--former secretary of the "Dushanbestroy" trust party committee, K. Sharipova--secretary of the Dushanbe party gorkom, S. Mirzoshoyev--Tajik SSR Minister of Culture, T. D. Dodabayev--first secretary of the Kolkhozabad party raykom, V. P. Arshinchikova--director of the centralized library system of the Ordzhonikidzeabad rayon, B. A. Rakhmanov--chairman of the Tajik SSR DOSAAF Central Committee, I. Safarov--chairman of the kolkhoz imeni V. I. Lenin in Kumsangirskiy rayon.

The deputy director of the CC CPSU propaganda section P. K. Luchinskiy spoke at the meeting of the republican party aktiv.

Taking part in the work of the meeting were V. V. Gusev--an official of the CC CPSU, the head of the Red Banner Central Asian Border District troops V. I. Shlyakhtin, and the head of the Red Banner Eastern Border District troops Ya. K. Petrovas.

First Secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee R. N. Nabiyeu gave the closing words at the meeting.

The party aktiv adopted a resolution corresponding to the question under discussion at the meeting.

With this the meeting of the republican party aktiv finished its work. (Materials of the meeting will be published).

CSO: 1830/3

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN BURO HOLDS REGULAR MEETING, ANALYZES ECONOMY

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Jul 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party"]

[Text] The course of plan fulfillment for deliveries of industrial products during the first half of 1985 was reviewed at the regular meeting of the buro of the Georgian CP Central Committee. It was noted that as a result of purposeful organizational and political work on the part of party, soviet and economic organs to put into practice the resolutions of the April (1985) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, a steady tendency in the strengthening of contract discipline was shown. Many labor collectives are ensuring the fulfillment of plans in strict accordance with contract obligations. At the same time, it was shown that a number of enterprises undersupplied their clients with products ordered by them in terms of volume, assortment and time limits. It is proposed that the managers of the republic's ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations should implement all necessary measures for the absolute fulfillment of contract obligations.

The buro of the Georgian CP Central Committee approved the measures proposed by the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR with regard to further strengthening of the material and technical base of the Kizlyar winter pastures. In the resolution passed on this question, a complex program of activities was outlined to improve the optimum utilization of winter pastures and increase the productivity of sheep-breeding, as well as to establish proper working and living conditions for shepherds.

The buro of the Georgian CP Central Committee discussed questions of observation of fire safety at enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry of the Georgian SSR. Having recognized the work conducted in this area as unsatisfactory, the buro of the Georgian CP Central Committee obliged the management of the ministry (Comrade G.P. Gamtsemlidze) to take comprehensive measures to ensure the preservation of socialist property. It was proposed that the party and soviet organs should always keep the condition of fire safety at objects of the national economy in view and, in cases of exposure of violations in this matter, should examine questions of personal responsibility on the part of their managers.

Having examined the results of a study of the opinions of patients and medical personnel regarding the state of medical services in the republic, the buro of the Georgian CP Central Committee drew the attention of the Ministry of Public Health of the Georgian SSR and the administration and primary party organizations of the medical institutions to the imperative necessity of developing an active, uncompromising struggle against all violations in the sphere of public health and for raising the level of medical services for workers.

It was noted at the meeting that intensification of the struggle against harmful traditions and customs has promoted eradication of survivals alien to the Soviet way of life, a reaffirmation of the norms of socialist society and a strengthening of law and order. In indicating the great effectiveness of work to introduce new national holidays and socialist ceremonies and rituals into life, the buro of the Georgian CP Central Committee has obliged the party, soviet and social organs to give it a more systematic and purposeful character and to communicate to every communist and komsomol member the requirement on limiting the extent of feasts with large attendance, as well as the necessity for personal example as an influence on the behavior of one's associates. There must be strict specification of the level of personal responsibility of members of the CPSU, above all of managers of enterprises, institutions and organizations who participate in large-scale feasts, accompanied by the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

In conjunction with the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR, a resolution was passed regarding the wide introduction of electronic computer technology in the educational process and the increase of computer literacy among secondary school pupils.

The buro of the Georgian CP Central Committee examined and approved a proposal worked out by the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR regarding increasing the production, expanding the selection and raising the quality of toys during 1986-1990.

In order to intensify control over the qualitative increase of seed and the further improvement of seed culture in the republic, an appropriate resolution was passed by the Georgian CP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR.

The Secretariat of the Georgian CP Central Committee discussed the report of R.Sh. Tabukashvili, manager of the creative association of writers at the "Gruziya-film" movie studio and a member of the CPSU. It was noted at the meetings that the establishment of a creative film association of writers permitted an improvement in the training of personnel and professional screen writers, as well as an increase in the ideological and artistic level of scenarios and a comprehensive broadening of the subject matter of the films that are made. Having indicated that this form of work has had a beneficial effect on both the qualitative and quantitative work indices of the "Gruziya-film" movie studio, the Secretariat outlined measures for increasing further the level of work of the creative association and for

increasing the contribution of workers in cinematic art to the communist education of workers.

Information was heard from E.I. Natsvlishvili, deputy general director of the "KAZ" production association, regarding work conducted by the exploitation service. Having noted serious shortcomings in the organization of the material and technical base of the exploitation service, in increasing the training of personnel for pivotal points, as well as ensuring a stock of necessary parts for them, the Secretariat of the Georgian CP Central Committee recognized that work which has been conducted in this area is insufficient. The management and party committee of the "KAZ" production association have been assigned to take measures, within the shortest possible time, to improve the technical servicing of automobiles intended for use in agriculture in all regions of the republic and the country.

Having examined the course of harvesting grain crops and sowing meadow crops, the secretariat noted that thanks to the organized preparation for conducting this important agricultural campaign, high work rates were achieved. At the same time, in a number of rayons in the republic, the harvesting of grain and the preparation of the fields for sowing meadow crops is being implemented with serious shortcomings. It was proposed that the party, soviet and agricultural organs should take urgent measures to organize uninterrupted work by all links, paying particular attention to the timely harvesting, transport of the harvest and ensuring its preservation.

At the meetings of the buro and secretariat of the Georgian CP Central Committee, other questions regarding the social, political and economic life of the republic were examined.

12249

CSO: 1830/843

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PATIASHVILI SCORES CRIME, BRIBERY IN GEORGIA

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 July 85 p 1-2

[Speech by D.I.Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, under the rubric "Indulgences Must Not be Permitted, There Must Be an Active and Purposeful Struggle"] [GruzINFORM]

[Text] The conference which took place at the Georgian CP Central Committee was devoted to a summary of the results of the struggle against crime during the first half of the year.

Invited to the conference were administrators of party, soviet and police organs of the autonomous republics, the autonomous oblast, the cities and rayons, as well as of several ministries and departments, and representatives of the mass media.

At the presidium of the conference were Comrades D.I. Patiashvili, G.D. Gabuniya, P.G. Gilashvili, G.N. Enukidze, D.L. Kartvelishvili, B.V. Nikolskiy, S.E. Khabeishvili, O.Ye. Cherkeziya, F.S. Sanakoyev and Zh.K. Shar-tava.

The conference was opened by B.V. Nikolskiy, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

Information regarding the results of the struggle against crime and the strengthening of socialist law during the period of six months was heard.

The following individuals participated in the discussion: V.I. Alavidze, second secretary of the Abkhaz obkom of the Georgian CP, Sh.V. Karkarashvili, chairman of the party commission attached to the Georgian CP Central Committee, Ts.V. Sanodze, chairman of the Kutaisi automobile plant rayispolkom, Sh.L. Kistauri, first secretary of the Tianeti raykom of the Georgian CP, V.K. Balavadze, head of the UVD [Office of Internal Affairs] of the South Ossetian oblispolkom, G.G. Shalamberidze, head of the UGAI [Office of

State Automobile Inspection] of the Georgian SSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] and G.G. Gogoladze, public prosecutor of the Borzhomi rayon.

D.I. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee gave a speech at the conference.

Comrade Patiashvili's Speech

Comrades!

Today, as usual, we have met to summarize the results of work by the party, soviet and administrative organs to strengthen social order and increase the struggle against crime.

The system of party management, coordination and control of law enforcement in the republic, which has taken shape in recent years, as has been noted repeatedly, has fully justified itself. This system permits constant mastery of the situation and the ability to exert operational influence over processes that are occurring and tendencies that are arising.

A great deal of work to strengthen discipline and order is being conducted by the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the soviets of people's deputies, the police organs of the republic, the ministries and departments, and the komsomol and trade union organizations. Positive results are being achieved by the republican workers' groups and commissions, headed by Comrades N.A. Chitanava, O.Ye. Cherkeziya, V.M. Siradze and G.A. Anchabadze.

To put it briefly, the system works and yields tangible results. At a recent session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the work conducted in our republic to strengthen law and order was mentioned in the report of A.M. Rekunkov, general prosecutor of the USSR.

The task consists in improving further the forms and methods of this work and eradicating manifestations of formalism, shortcomings, neglect and violations, which we are still encountering in implementing the policy of comprehensive strengthening of discipline, order and organization.

The comrades who spoke today mentioned the positive points which characterize the operational situation in terms of results of the first half of the current year.

These results are not bad and constitute a good basis for even greater strengthening of the struggle against crime and other negative phenomena, and for a successful conclusion to the current year. But we must constantly achieve an improvement in the indicators and raise in every way the level of preventive, educational, administrative and operational investigative activity. This is particularly important because in the past six months, a number of negative tendencies have manifested themselves which demand the most thorough analysis and treatment on the basis of such an analysis of concrete and effective measures.

What is necessary for this?

First, to achieve a reduction in crime through further activation of work to prevent infringement on the life, health and property of citizens and on socialist property, to prevent crime and abuse in the sphere of the economy and to prevent other violations of the law.

These are not new demands. The Georgian CP Central Committee has always aimed the party, soviet, economic and administrative organs at a radical improvement of this work and has demanded the ensuring of early prevention of misappropriations, bribery, speculation and other crimes. We will carry out this policy strictly in the future as well.

Aside from this, I would like to remind the comrades that the USSR Supreme Soviet, in a resolution passed according to the report of the USSR general prosecutor, assigned to the prosecutor and the country's Ministry of Internal Affairs, as a primary task, the imperative necessity to improve comprehensively crime prevention work. Thus, prevention of violations of the law remains, as before, one of the chief directions in law enforcement activity. A qualitative improvement in this work will permit us to overcome the complications which arise and achieve a consistent reduction of crime and an even greater cleansing of the moral and psychological climate of the republic.

Second, in all of our future work, we must proceed from the fact that in some aspects of crime, a serious failure has been permitted: the number of attempted murders, muggings and occurrences of misappropriations of weapons has risen; arson and juvenile delinquency have also increased.

We are asking Comrade O.Ye. Cherkeziya, together with the Ministry of Education, the State Committee on Vocational and Technical Education, the Ministry of Higher Education, the MVD and the Prosecutor to investigate carefully the reasons for the complications and to suggest appropriate measures.

Further. In many regions, the state of public order continues to remain complicated and calls for the most serious concern. Moreover, several cities and rayons have been repeatedly called to conferences such as the one today, where their administrators have been severely criticized.

It cannot be said that the comrades are not drawing the proper conclusions from this criticism. For example, the Tbilisi party gorkom and raykom committee and the law enforcement organs are conducting a great deal of work to stabilize the situation in the Gldani rayon. As a result, the exposure of crimes in June improved here and their number began to decrease. But there has still not been success in fully overcoming the lag permitted since the beginning of the year. We hope that the situation here will be stabilized in the near future.

The situation which has taken shape in several regions of the republic is disquieting. In the Kvareli rayon, for example, the number of serious crimes, such as murders, robberies and thefts, has increased, while the exposure indices have grown worse. In examining the activity of the law enforcement

organs of this rayon, the Central Committee Secretariat recently recognized their unsatisfactory nature. It should be mentioned that after this criticism summarizing the results of the struggle against crime during five months, the bureau of the Kvareli party raykom discussed as a whole and in a principled manner questions of the personal responsibility on the part of the appropriate administrative workers and dismissed both G.N. Margishvili, head of the rayon section of internal affairs, and A.Sh. Vardzelashvili, chairman of the rayon procurement association, from their posts; V.I. Katsanashvili, the prosecutor, and A.G. Sisauri, the people's judge, as well as other workers, were punished severely.

At the same time, the Georgian CP Central Committee indicated to the party rayon committee, to Comrade O.R. Kilasoniya, to the rayispolkom and to Comrade T.S. Khanishvili that an uncompromising struggle is not being conducted against all sorts of negative phenomena in the rayon. It was suggested to them that they should react more sharply to all deviations from the norms and regulations of socialist society, that they should display a principled and uncompromising attitude to individuals who permit abuses, and that they should achieve a strict cleansing of the moral and psychological climate of the rayon.

It is neither to the credit nor in the tradition of the Gori city party organization to be among those who lag behind. Unfortunately, however, the number of thefts continues to grow here. The crime exposure indices in the Gori city department of internal affairs is one of the lowest in the republic. Almost half of the thefts of personal and state property are not uncovered. The situation is aggravated by the fact that the statistics, which are unsatisfactory in themselves, also do not reflect the real situation.

In the course of a complete inspection check, headed by Comrade G.I. Gvetadze, the grossest violations and shortcomings were revealed, including several crimes which were concealed from the state accounts.

The board of the MVD will apparently give an appropriate evaluation to all these outrageous facts. It seems to us that along with the head of the rayon department of internal affairs, Comrade L.I. Khabashvili, responsibility for these violations must also be borne by the city prosecutor, Comrade M.N. Chubinidze, who did not ensure the proper supervision over the activities of the city police department.

The main point is that the most practical and immediate measures should be taken by the joint efforts of the party gorkom, the MVD and the republic's prosecutor to establish the proper order in the administrative organs of the city and to strengthen work for the prevention and suppression of crime.

In this connection, I would like to speak about the following matter. It is good when a minister personally heads the brigade which inspects the city department of internal affairs. It would evidently be no less positive for the administrators of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Court to take the time for examinations, but also for thorough familiarization with the state of

affairs in one region or another and for the rendering of concrete assistance to the local administrators.

It is true, one may say, that the administrative workers are already assigned to groups of organs subordinate to them by zones. The point is, however, that high level individuals should also take active part in this work. With regard to zonal assignment of board members, this often amounts to short-term visits for conducting conferences. The effectiveness of this zonal system is low. We expect the MVD, the Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Court to bear these remarks in mind and to make concrete decisions and inform the Central Committee about them.

Along with other problems of the region's social and economic development, a serious discussion took place at a meeting of the party operational aktiv of the city of Marneuli and the Marneuli rayon regarding problems of strengthening law and order as well. Comrades V.I. Lomadze and K.S. Mamedov have already started to fulfill the resolutions of the aktiv meeting and have expressed their critical comments, desires and suggestions. We are hoping for assistance from the party committees and support from the republican law enforcement organs in this matter.

The greatest attention to questions of strengthening order should also be exhibited in the Tianeti, Kazbegi, Lanchkhuti, Mayakovskiy, Borzhomi and Tsalendzhikhi rayons, in the automobile plant rayon of the city of Kutaisi and in the Gudauti and a number of other rayons.

Unfortunately, the requisite activity is not observed in all of the aforementioned rayons. Thus, the activities of the administrative organs in the Borzhomi rayon is poorly coordinated. The rayispolkom commissions on combating drunkenness and alcoholism, those concerned with juvenile affairs and traffic security, and others as well, work without initiative and often display a formal attitude to the resolution of questions. Party requirements regarding intensification of the struggle with drunkenness are being fulfilled at very slow rates and there are still many shortcomings, which is especially intolerable in a resort region such as Borzhomi. The commission on intensifying discipline and the struggle against negative phenomena, attached to the party raykom, has still not achieved an increase in the effectiveness of law enforcement work in the rayon; it sometimes lacks concreteness and drive.

We hope that today's criticism will be kept in mind and that the party rayon committee and the rayispolkom will develop energetic activities to prevent and combat violations of the law.

Comrades!

The July (1985) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the resolutions of the regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet reaffirmed the determination of the party to carry out further the policy of strengthening discipline and organization and of increasing responsibility.

The party attaches particular importance to improving work to ensure reliable maintenance of socialist property and the eradication of bribery and other abuses. The bureau of the Georgian CP Central Committee devotes the most unremitting attention to these problems and systematically listens to the information of ministers and department administrators regarding measures taken by them to intensify the struggle against misappropriations, bribery and speculation. This work will also be conducted in the future with the same persistent and principled attitude.

Unfortunately, our demands regarding the imperative necessity to increase both the severity of control and the responsibility of the appropriate officials are not being completely fulfilled and they are not being communicated to the subordinate links. We recently drew the attention of the operational managers to the necessity for intensifying control over duplicating technology work in connection with exposing criminals who are counterfeiting a great number of coupons for butter. Literally, a day or two afterward, a similar case occurred. The manager of a duplicating apparatus group at the Ministry of Construction, named Tsimakuridze, was arrested at the moment when he was duplicating counterfeit "Tbilisi" brand cognac labels. 2000 such counterfeit labels were seized from him. Serious investigation must be made of how duplicating technology was entrusted to the individual who was tried.

The Tbilisi party gorkom should evidently determine the responsibility of those officials who appointed a certain Machavariani, tried for theft of state property, to the post of cashier of the loading and unloading office of trade administration of the Tbilisi gorispolkom. This became known on 26 June, after a large sum of money disappeared which had been received at the Gosbank for paying the salaries of the office staff.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs, Comrade G.Sh. Kvantaliani, the city Internal Affairs Administration and Comrades D.V. Salaridze and D.G. Mikadze must occupy themselves personally with the exposure of this crime, as a result of which a considerable material loss has accrued to the state.

Important tasks with regard to ensuring the preservation of the harvest this year from theft, misappropriations, fires and other losses during the harvesting, transportation and storage of agricultural products are being resolved by workers in local sectors of the agricultural-industrial complex and law enforcement organs.

In August of last year, a large-scale resolution was passed by the party Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers. In it, concrete measures were determined for the further intensification of protection of socialist property in the agricultural-industrial complex. Evidently, it is advisable for Goskomselkhozproduktstvo [State Committee on Agricultural Production], the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Prosecutor's Office and the party raykoms and gorkoms to examine the course of fulfillment of this resolution in the near future and to outline appropriate measures.

It is imperative to do everything possible in order to avert the possibility of outbreaks of fires, like those which occurred last year in large areas of land in the Tsiteltskari rayon, where the standing crops were burned.

The smart dealers must not again be permitted to "warm their hands" at various combinations and so-called goods shortage and other operations, as well as at projects for the procurement and processing of agricultural products.

Incidentally, with regard to smart operators. Regardless of the severest measures taken by the party Central Committee for every fact concerning manifestations of unprincipled behavior in the appointment of doubtful individuals to positions of material responsibility and other posts, such facts continue to occur. One smart dealer succeeded in worming his way into the position of director of the Akhmeti canning plant, while another dealer - a wine-maker - was entrusted with such a noble position as the training of creative youth and he was assigned to the chair of pro-rector of the Academy of Arts.

We have instructed the party commission to study these facts carefully and to bring them to the attention of the Central Committee bureau. These facts must be given the most principled evaluation.

I would like to pause particularly at the question of combatting bribery, that disgraceful survival of the past. It is imperative to speak of this at length. There is more frequent discussion recently of bribes and bribery. This is, of course, not fortuitous. The struggle against bribery is one of the most important tasks of the struggle against crime in general.

It is well known that Lenin repeatedly indicated the imperative necessity of combatting bribery decisively and severely. He wrote: "...if there is such a phenomenon as a bribe, if this is possible, then there can be no discussion of policy. There is not even an approach to policy, it is impossible to formulate a policy, because all measures remain hanging in the air and do not lead directly to any results."

I would like to read one of V.I. Lenin's letters to you today. He wrote it in connection with the fact that the Moscow Revolutionary Tribunal, after investigating a case on 2 May 1918 regarding the accusation of four members of the Moscow Investigatory Board as being guilty of bribery and blackmail, gave them a light punishment.

Here is the letter.

"To the Central Committee of the RKP [Russian Communist Party]. I request the placing on the agenda of the matter of expelling from the party those two members, who, as judges in the case (2 May 1918) of bribery, when the bribes were proven and admitted, limited the sentence to half a year in prison.

Instead of shooting the bribe-takers, to give them such absurdly weak and light sentences is a shameful act for a communist and a revolutionary. Such comrades must be prosecuted by the court of public opinion and expelled from the party, since their place is with the Kerenskys and Martovs, and not with revolutionaries and communists.

4 May 1918.

Lenin"

I may add that at V.I. Lenin's urgent request, the VTsIK [All-Russian Central Executive Committee] reviewed the case: the two accused were each sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment.

It is also not without interest that simultaneously with the letter to the Central Committee, V.I. Lenin sent a note to D.I. Kurskiy, the People's Commissar of Justice, in which he demanded that "a bill be introduced immediately, with demonstrable speed, to the effect that the punishment for bribes (extortion, subornation, procuring bribes, etc., etc.) must be no less than ten years imprisonment and, beyond that, ten years of forced labor."

At V.I. Lenin's initiative, the Council of People's Commissars, on 4 May 1918, passed a resolution which obliged the People's Commissariat of Justice to work out a decree project on a high minimum sentence for bribery and everything concerning bribery. Four days later, on 8 May, the "Decree on Bribery" was ratified.

I took this glance at history in order to emphasize, with particular sharpness, the current urgency of the problem of combatting bribery.

A bribe is a terrible disease, a malignant tumor on the healthy organism of society; it literally corrodes the human soul and corrupts the personality. Bribery does irreparable damage not only to the present day, but also to tomorrow; it poisons the future generations of Soviet people.

A kind of chain reaction takes place. If a pupil knows today that he has become an honors student due not to his own knowledge, but to the gifts which his parents make to his teachers; if a high-school graduate knows that he has entered university because of a bribe which has been slipped to a member of the examination committee; if this student then passes from course to course only thanks to the fact that his teachers are paid off, then he will never be a good specialist or professional; he will never become a decent person who lives by his own labor and his honestly earned money. Bribery cripples people's lives.

That is why, comrades, we must combat any manifestations of bribery and all of its forms - from bribes in schools and universities, in stores and public health institutions, in offices of house management and social security organs, in enterprises and transport, in kolkhozes and sovkhozes and, finally, in administrative organs.

It is sometimes not so easy or simple to detect a bribe. It is hidden and disguised behind an innocent good turn, a favor or friendly concern. It is necessary to understand how to discern it, reveal it, unmask it and expose it.

In addition to the administrative organs, it is also necessary for the party, soviet, trade union, komsomol and economic organs to know how to do this.

The criminal cases, well known to all, which have been investigated at the present time in the Signakhi rayon, the State Committee for Provision of Oil Products, the Zugdidi rayon, as well as a whole group of others, attests to the fact that bribery, corruption and abuses in official situations arise where there is a decrease in exactingness and where serious errors are permitted in the selection, placement and training of cadres, including that of the managerial link.

In the struggle against all types of negative phenomena, there can be no leniency. As V.I. Lenin wrote, "there can also be no sentimentality. Sentimentality is no less a crime than self-interest in war. Whoever deviates from order and discipline admits enemies into his environment."

"A mass 'crusade' of vanguard workers is necessary," wrote V.I. Lenin, "for the armed annihilation of speculation and bribery..."

Thus Lenin taught.

Thus we will act too!

Several days ago, at the 23rd plenum of the Georgian CP Central Committee, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze said that we had begun to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution regarding the Tbilisi party gorkom with the utmost comprehensive strengthening of discipline on all levels and in all links.

Let me recall to you that already on 1 November 1972, at a Georgian CP Central Committee plenum, Eduard Amvrosievich assigned the task of intensifying the struggle against bribery as one of our chief tasks. All these years, the struggle has not ceased!

We will be consistent in this regard as well. Inasmuch as consistency, in the Leninist understanding of the word, means a steady movement forward, we will develop and conduct the struggle against bribery in every possible way, uncompromisingly and resolutely eliminating this social evil.

There was discussion today of what sort of work the party committees are carrying out in the struggle against drunkenness and how they are fulfilling the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution of 7 May regarding the responsibility of communists for drunkenness. Comrade Sh.V. Karkarashvili informed us about this. Other speakers discussed it as well.

In this connection, I would like to emphasize again that we will implement the party policy on intensifying the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism persistently and consistently. Let no one hope that there will be any indulgence in this quarter.

It was impossible, of course, for the measures which have been taken not to be reflected on the plans for commodity turnover and on the cash plans. But along with the objective reasons connected with reducing the production and sales of wine and vodka items, possible abuses connected with seeking ways to market unaccounted for alcoholic drinks should not be excluded.

For this reason, we are asking Comrades M.M. Kadzhaya and K.N. Shavishvili to make a careful examination and establish strict control of shops and bars, while Comrade Sh.V. Gorgodze should spearhead the BKhSS [Struggle Against Misappropriation of Socialist Property and Speculation] apparatus at exposing, suppressing and preventing such abuses.

In the work of the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a large place was occupied, as is well known, by a discussion of the question of observing legal requirements in the protection of nature and the rational utilization of natural resources. It was emphasized at the session that with the intensification of the economy and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, environmental protection activities have a primary importance.

It is necessary to admit that in this matter, we still have very many shortcomings. The requirements of environmental protection legislation are far from being fulfilled. There are still many violations of land legislation. The struggle against poaching is being poorly conducted, which causes significant damage to the unique natural environment of our republic.

Local administrative organs conduct the struggle against poachers in an unsatisfactory manner and many of these poachers have turned illegal hunting and fishing into a source of considerable unearned income. Observing the passivity of the struggle against poaching, the Georgian CP Central Committee was obliged to organize several raids in April and May, with the participation of workers from the central MVD apparatus and television. As a result, poachers were exposed in the Khashuri, Kobuleti, Ordzhonikidze (rural), Gali, Sukhumi, Makharadze and Gulripshi rayons, as well as in the Poti and Gagra city zones. Items seized from them included illegal fishing gear - motorboats, nets and explosives - and a considerable number of caught fish - flounder, khramuli [a carp used for pickling], carp, sturgeon and even dolphin.

One may well ask why the organs of internal affairs in these cities and rayons do not combat poaching, why they wait for someone to come from the center and call the poachers to order. It is absolutely necessary for the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the appropriate party committees to investigate all these questions in detail.

As far as the concrete facts exposed during the aforementioned raids are concerned, all these materials were left for measures to be taken by the territorial organs of internal affairs. The republic's Prosecutor's Office should check on what measures are taken with regard to poachers and to what extent they respond to the requirements of the law; a report should then be made to the Central Committee about this.

Of course, legislation on environmental protection is not limited to questions of combatting poachers. There are also problems of combatting the pollution of the soil, reservoirs and open air pools, as well as the protection of forests and other matters.

Comrades!

We mentioned earlier many positive changes which have been achieved in combatting crime, thanks to a systematic approach to the resolution of these tasks. A large contribution to this important matter has also been made, of course, by the law enforcement organs. Thanks to their tactics, persistence and principled activity, many crimes have been stopped and exposed.

But, as before, facts of the psychological attitude of private ownership and greed among the members of these organs disturb us.

Recently, in the party Central Committee, a statement was received which gave information regarding the improper affairs and unworthy behavior of A.E. Machavariani, a worker in the central apparatus of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and a lieutenant colonel in charge of a section.

An investigation confirmed that for a number of years, while working in the police, Machavariani was more concerned with his personal prosperity - occupying himself with the illegal acquisition of all types of material possessions - than with the irreproachable fulfillment of his party and official duty. By means of various machinations, he succeeded in having the cooperative apartment next to his assigned to a dummy tenant and then combined the two. He gave a "Zhiguli" automobile to his son and, at the end of last year, acquired a "Volga" GAZ-24 for himself outside the republic.

For his unworthy behavior, falsification and machinations, he was discharged from the organs of internal affairs. He must be made to answer severely for this according to the party line. Let our party commission occupy themselves with this matter.

Comrade G.G. Shalamberidze, head of the GAI administration, spoke today about the measures being taken by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to strengthen discipline among the personnel and about the exposure and disclosure of bribes and extortion in the State Automobile Inspection. Such an aggressive approach can only be welcomed. As a result of it, on 2 July, two members of the highway patrol were caught in the act of a crime at the Mleti post of the GAI. They were abetting the illegal removal from the republic of a large number of tomatoes and had received a considerable sum of money for this.

I repeat again, we approve and fully support the measures of the MVD to expose bribery. This should be done in the future as well.

But the chief facts must be discovered. Where did the non-commissioned sergeants Orvelashvili and Amiranashvili get their own cars? Why was Orvelashvili, a resident of the village of Kachreti, in the Gurdzhaani rayon, transferred at the end of last year from the Gurdzhaani subdivision to the Mleti post, 250 kilometers from his home?

In the Ministry of Internal Affairs, we have the appropriate services - and the managers - who must answer for this. Who needed to transfer a worker such a great distance from his home and his family? The managers of the internal affairs organs, the Prosecutor's Offices, their party organizations and political organs must investigate these questions thoroughly. The task consists not only in exposing workers of the administrative organs in bribery, but also in noting and preventing, in time, the formation of a money-grubbing way of thinking and life on the part of workers who, in the performance of their duty, are obliged to combat bribery, speculation, private ownership activities and the receipt of unearned income.

On the whole, then, it is apparently very difficult to evaluate the situation with regard to the state of struggle against private ownership tendencies in the republic in a simple manner. The center has conducted public opinion research on this problem from the standpoint of study, formation and prognosis of public opinion. The results of this research compel a good deal of thought on many issues.

According to public opinion, the activity of the republic's law enforcement organs has become somewhat more animated during the last five years. At the same time, 37 percent of those surveyed consider that it is necessary, above all, to intensify the struggle of the administrative organs against the money-grubbing psychology. In addition, a considerable number of people say that negative phenomena are widespread among the administrative workers themselves. At the republican scientific and practical conference of ideological workers on problems of combatting private ownership tendencies, the results of this survey will be discussed in greater detail and appropriate recommendations will be worked out in this quarter.

Comrades!

The demands of the April plenum of our party's Central Committee and the resolutions of the July plenum and the Supreme Soviet session, which examined questions of strengthening law and order and socialist law, assign new tasks to our party and state organs. Everyone must do his work with initiative, approach the resolution of urgent problems in an innovative manner and answer for the work entrusted to him. "Whoever is not in the mood to reform," emphasized Comrade M.S. Gorbachov, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, when he spoke in Leningrad, "and, moreover, hinders the resolution of new tasks, must simply get out of the way and not interfere."

Such are the demands of the day and thus we must act.

The selection of Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze as a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and his appointment to the high post of Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR constitutes recognition of his great services to the party and the state. At the same time, this is a recognition of the capabilities and innovative spirit of the party organization of Georgia, which he headed for thirteen years.

We are obliged to do everything in order to preserve, develop and deepen the forms and methods of systematic work, which have justified themselves in practice, to strengthen discipline and socialist law and order. These tasks are assigned to the sections of the party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the local party committees, the law enforcement organs, the mass media, the ministries and departments and the komsomol and trade union organizations.

Allow me to express my firm belief in the fact that the republican party organization will accomplish all these tasks with honor and will develop the struggle for order everywhere and in every respect with even greater vitality.

12249

CSO: 1830/843

RELIGION

BAPTIST ACTIVITIES IN ESTONIA SCORED

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 18 Aug 85 p 3

/Article by S. Lepik and V. Myannik: "Emissaries"/

/Text/ On the Roads of the Republic...

November, you will agree, is not the most suitable time to go on car trips. Especially in the damp and slushy weather we had at that time last year. Nevertheless, the thirst for ceaseless activity that possessed former Tallin-film mechanic Toyvo Ryani knew no bounds and persistently drove him to travel from place to place. On his trips he stopped in Tallin, Rakvere, Viljandi, Saaremaa, Valga, Vyrus, Kohtla-Jarve and Tartu.

On a particular day--17 November--the car left behind the city of Paide, which by an irony of fate would become the most "memorable" of the trip for the passengers of the Zhiguli, while ahead lay Parnu. However, the trip was interrupted by militiamen, not without reason. It was necessary for the car owner, NII /Scientific Research Institute/ Silikatobeton lathe and milling machine operator Pezter Vysu, the above-mentioned Toyvo Ryani and his 70-year old mother, Magda Ryani, to get out of the warm passenger compartment.

What compelled this trio to start out on a trip in inclement weather, which as they say, was not fit for man or beast? What was the source of the inexhaustible energy that drove Toyvo Ryani and his mother? Why was it suddenly necessary for Pezter Vysu to run his little Zhiguli on the roads of the republic? And, finally, what did 26-year old Pezter Vysu, 32-year old Toyvo Ryani and the elderly woman have in common?

The last question is answered by us: They were all parishioners of the Olevist Church of Evangelical Christian Baptists. As such, they were brothers and sisters in Christ. The other questions were answered by the Paide Regional People's Court.

From the first lines of the indictment read to Toyvo Ryani a sketch of another character is drawn in this--and here we get ahead of our story--history of a crime: former senior presbyter of the All-Union Council of

Evangelical Christian Baptists in the Estonian SSR Robert Vysu. It was he who sent the trio of coreligionists to all corners of the republic, so that they could convey to the flock the style and word of one of the popular Baptist preachers. To do this, he made an agreement with Toyvo Ryani for the latter to show a video recording of a sermon and sell photos of the celebrity in meetinghouses throughout the republic. At the trial Toyvo Ryani attempted to portray himself as a person to whom money meant nothing: Did he not pay all the trip expenses himself? A little Lamb of God--no less--even though Ryani was being tried for committing a crime specified in Part Two of Article 148, Criminal Code of the Estonian SSR, which, as translated from the legal language, means involvement in a forbidden commercial activity on a large scale.

The business was set up in a grand style. The accused operated with his mother, who was amazingly sprightly for her age. The son distributed photos, video cassettes and tape recordings, while the mother helped market them and did the bookkeeping. God's help was not needed at all to equip this activity with the latest products of technology. When the car was stopped there were confiscated a foreign video film replay set, a machine for reproducing large numbers of tape recordings and materials ready for distribution. These materials included religious propaganda literature, which a legal expert described as ideologically detrimental and hostile to Soviet society (such as a malignant anti-Soviet piece of writing by a certain Vodnevskiy entitled "I Want to Know"). Well, the "unselfishness" of Toyvo Ryani shows up in the fact that by selling photographs in meetinghouses at the rate of three for one ruble wholesale and from 35 to 50 kopeks apiece retail--depending upon the size--he received a round sum of cash. At the time of his detention there were more than 1,000 unsold photos.

Running ahead of our story, let us say that the investigative agencies, taking into account the venerable age of Magda Ryani and the adoption of the amnesty decree, found it possible to release her from criminal responsibility. The same considerations were instrumental in the decision not to indict senior presbyter Robert Vysu, with whose blessing this criminal matter began. The humanity of the Soviet court was also extended to Toyvo Ryani. He was sentenced to imprisonment for one year, with a two-year deferment of the sentence.

Toyvo Ryani stubbornly denied his guilt in the crime, stating that he was acting only with the approval and authority granted by the church office and had no profit motive. However, the trial brought out facts that showed the true colors of the accused and his pastor Robert Vysu, both of whom professed a moral philosophy that ran counter to Christian teachings of "Do not deceive" and "Do not covet."

The witnesses pointed out that neither the approval nor the authority were processed through the proper bookkeeping records and that at the Council of Presbyters there was no discussion whatsoever of these documents. In other words, former senior presbyter Robert Vysu not only

ignored the system in effect in his office but also violated the Religious Association Statute, which has the force of law. In this Statute it is stated that religious associations cannot make contracts of a commercial or production nature and that official permission must be obtained to duplicate and replay video film. In other words, the agreement Robert Vysu made with Toyvo Ryani and the authority granted to the latter were illegal; they had no legal force.

Concerning the golden calf pursued by the accused, the question of profit (was this a motivation or not) was answered best by the behaviour of Magda Ryani, who on the eve of the trial transferred to the office bookkeeping records a paltry sum as an act of liquidating the assets of her son. Her "unselfish" Christian soul could not see fit to do more than this.

In the entire course of the trial there was suggested a single thought, one which is very important in our view: In no way do the servants of the Lord want their dark deeds to be brought to light. After this, how are they to instill in simple parishioners the idea that the Christian viewpoint is the only true one and that people professing it are sinless authorities? There is a reason why, when the topic of show goods sales in meetinghouses was taken up, witnesses Ermo Yurma, the Viljandi community presbyter, Anstla community presbyter Erich Symer and other church leaders insisted unanimously that at this particular moment they were not in attendance--they had simply stepped away briefly.

Also remarkable, if one is to judge by the court proceedings, was the activity of Baptist representatives from Olevist, who risked violating the law to send their "emissaries" to all corners of the republic.

....And Beyond its Borders

If the Olevist Church itself is an extremely valuable monument of medieval architecture, the Ephphatha vocal and instrumental ensemble performing there is the pearl of the Evangelical Christian Baptist community. It is both a lure for young people and when necessary a performer of the most ticklish tasks. Ticklish in the literal sense of the word, since the name of the ensemble is taken from the 34th verse, Seventh Chapter of the Gospel of Mark, meaning "be opened." The story is told that a deaf-mute after being "healed" by Mark was able to hear and speak, in this manner becoming "opened." Well, tickling is one of the methods of "healing" widely used by certain Ephphatha participants. How widely it is used can be judged on the basis of the geography of the "tours" made by certain of its representatives.

One of the ensemble leaders, Yanus Merikyul, his wife Sirye, and followers Lidiya Vall and Khubert Yakobs spent some time last year in the Ukraine and Belorussia, while there practicing "faith healing" both on an individual and a group scale. These "tours" did not escape the attention of the local press, which, without citing names of the touring performers, described the procedure followed in the "healing." We will also discuss this, but with the difference that for completeness we will cite names of individuals. The following event took place in one of the Minsk communities, where the presbyter is a certain Sushchenya.

Thus, the presbyter announced that the guest (Yanus Merikyul) will be a witness for God. The guest started to speak, reducing his sermon to one idea: only God cures people and removes pain. This was echoed by singing and guitar playing by the female guest (Lidiya Vall). All the chairs were removed by request of the preacher, and, as soon as he stated that through him the Lord will heal people, a woman (Sirye Merikyul) standing at the door raised her hands over her head, started to sob and threw herself at the pulpit shouting "Enough talk! Let us pray!". There were isolated shouts expressing an appeal to God. The atmosphere became highly charged and the psychosis spread throughout the room. Then the healing began. The "healer" removed his coat, rolled up the sleeves of his not-too-clean shirt, and...grasped the first sufferer by his head. He shook the head so violently that, if the patient were any weaker, his brains would fly out. At this time Lidiya Vall caught hold of the patient's chest and started to tickle the patient, all the while squealing and squeaking wildly.

What are the results of this kind of healing? The question is best answered by one of the believers of the Lutsk community, who after the "healing" spent about two months in a psychiatric hospital. Invalids who naturally were not helped by the "faith healing" were accused by the "therapists" of not possessing the faith required for healing. You must admit that the reasoning is clever: If you remain a cripple, it is your fault; there is nothing we can do about it.

Although this is a case of quackery of the first order, sick people want very much to rid themselves of their ailments. It would seem that if they only knew with whom they are dealing, they would not take a chance on falling into their clutches. The fact is that no one in the group of touring performers is burdened with a higher education, not to speak of a medical education. And, unfortunately, there are still quite a number of gullible people among us. This situation is used to advantage by the fishers of souls, who organize these "healings," sending emissaries all over in the hope of attracting to the church as many supporters as possible.

Quackery and religious morality; strivings to make a fortune at any price and Christian values--is it not too often that they exist side by side?

13006/12276

CSO: 1830/834

RELIGION

KaSSR: THREE BAPTIST DISSIDENTS CONVICTED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 85 p 3

/Article by D. Gutenev, reporter for KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA: "Behind the Screen of Religion; passages enclosed in slant lines printed in boldface/

/Text/ In a case that was considered in the second half of June in the Alma-Ata Regional Court there are many aspects covered with a veil of secrecy that is not religious in nature at all. In this matter there are many episodes which could serve as material for a detective story.

Here is one, for example. On 29 September 1983 a railroad car full of high-grade paper was dispatched from the Kholmsk Paper and Pulp Combine, which is located in Sakhalin, to the Kazsnabpechat administration. Upon arrival at Alma-Ata it was discovered that 23 tons of the paper were missing from the car.

Episode two. On the first of October of last year the GAI /State Automobile Inspection/ officer on duty at a post near Semipalatinsk noticed that a passenger car turned onto an unpaved road to avoid driving past the post. After communicating his suspicions by radio, he gave pursuit. He was joined by fellow officers. A check showed that in the vehicle Kriger and Reger, residents of Altay Kray, were carrying 460 copies of sectarian books and a Japanese Kosina camera. They explained to the GAI officers that they had departed from the town of Issyk.

Episode three. At the Aktyubinsk Railroad Station. On 22 November 1984 a man and woman carrying heavy suitcases stepped onto the platform from a train arriving from Moscow. They were looking around, searching for someone, in a word acting differently from the other passengers. The suspicions of the militiaman on duty at the time were intensified when they headed toward a waiting automobile via passageways devoid of people. The newcomers caught sight of the militiaman and hid. The person meeting them turned out to be A. Peters, twice tried in court, the first time for hooliganism, the second time for a criminal act.

/In the bags left by the strangers there were 271 West German made offset masters bearing the text of a religious propaganda book intended for instruction of children. Also found there was a large sum of money and two passports made out to Yekaterina and Nikolay Lamert, who were registered as residing in the town of Issyk./

/The vanished husband and wife were not found at Peters' house, but much literature was discovered, which contained deliberately erroneous fabrications defaming the social system of the USSR. Nikolay Lamert was not found in Issyk, either. However, at the residences of his relatives and of active members of community, the brothers Yegor and Andrey Volf, the attics and sheds housed more than sixty tons of paper--the same paper from Sakhalin, as later established by experts. Here were found a disassembled offset press, bookbinding devices, photographic film, chemicals, printing ink, 150 meters of technical gauze, 200 meters of imitation leather, 260 meters of calico, wood glue, gelatin, cardboard and printing foil (similar to the kind left behind in Aktyubinsk by the Lamerts in their hasty departure) and other essentials for printing books and pamphlets. Let us note at the outset that many of the items named above are not sold at retail. It follows that all of this was either stolen by the Volfs or bought from thieves. The question arises: How can we reconcile the "do not steal" preached by the sectarians with that which the brothers were doing?/

In addition to everything listed above, a large amount of illegally published literature was confiscated in the residence of the Volf brothers, and also from community presbyter I. P. Shteffen, N. A. Lamert and others.

The subject matter for this literature is dictated by the leaders of the Council of Churches of the Evangelical Christian Baptists (CCECB), a faction of a sect which split from the official Baptist Union in 1960. From the instant of its founding to the present the CCECB holds antisocial views and encourages believers to violate "anti-evangelical" laws relating to religious cults and to refuse to register communities. It supports its antisocial course with active ideological activity designed to propagate the ideas and views of the CCECB and educate believers in the spirit of religious fanaticism and readiness to take extreme actions. The source disseminating these fabrications was discovered in Issyk.

So here in the dock were former presbyter of the Issyk autonomously registered community I. P. Shteffen and active members Ye. K. and A. K. Volf. One of the brothers is 31 years old, the other, 27. Shteffen is 58. Who are they? The older brother--Yegor--worked as a gas-arc welder at the Kazmyasomoltrans motor vehicle base; Audrey, as an excavator operator at the rayon Selkhozkhimiya association. Shteffen was a carpenter in the Kazselkhozkhimiya truck convoy. There was nothing remarkable in his work record. However, behind this "mundane" front there was another person. This was the fourth time he was in the dock. The three previous times were for crimes committed under the guise of performing religious rites. The first time, in 1950, he, a native of Zaparozhye Oblast, was convicted by a military court in Vologda Oblast for high treason and sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment. Later the sentence was reduced to five years on the basis of humane considerations. And so Shteffen appeared in Issyk. Since that time the former fascist collaborator, embittered at the Soviet state, tried to do it harm whenever possible.

Before ten years could pass since being freed the first time, Shteffen appeared in People's Court. This time for infringing on the personality and rights of citizens in the guise of performing religious rites. However, returning each time after serving his sentence, he would hide behind the screen of religion to again undertake the violation of laws relating to religious cults, in his sermons appealing to other members of the community to do this. The Volf brothers were "products" of this activity. In sermons given by him at prayer meetings, in books, pamphlets and magazines transmitted to Issyk and illegally duplicated there, there are many passages permeated by slander and juggling of facts defaming the socialist state.

/The prosecutor submitted the same questions to several witnesses and received the same answer: "Yes, I am a believer. I was not involved in criminal activity, since I did not violate the law." R. Rudenko has believed in God for more than 30 years, and in this time does not recall a single case where there was a "beating, confiscation of property, exile, killing"...Shteffen previously, and now the Volf brothers with him, were being tried in court for violating Soviet laws, not for their belief. Each time Shteffen was released he returned to Issyk--a piece of the earth on which nature smiles--and received offers of work./

/Here are excerpts from a sermon recorded on a cassette confiscated from the sectarians: "Legislation is an anticonstitutional act working against our Holy Scriptures, against the will of God...Legislation is the source of the greatest persecution of Christ's Church...Legislation is the worst thing done by the enemy relative to God's work, in order to enslave the Church..to gain dominion over it," etc. In another piece of libel the assertion is made that after the new USSR constitution was adopted the authorities "embarked on a course of complete destruction of believers."/

Is it necessary to prove the utter infamy and falsity of this assertion, which perverts the Fundamental Law of the Soviet state? But Shteffen read aloud this and similar things at the meetings and had them read by persons possessing good diction. He set out pamphlets on a table, where they were picked up by believers, read and then exchanged for others. This was the fare used to educate the Volf brothers, N. Lamert and others. This was the fare employed to drive a wedge between the rank and file of the community and Soviet society.

In the USSR there are various religious associations. They belong to Orthodoxy, Catholicism, Islam, Lutheranism, Judaism, the All-Union Council of Evangelist Christian Baptists and other religious denominations. They all have the right to perform religious rites freely. No one is persecuting them.

Why do the leaders of the ECB Council of Churches go underground? Why do they hide from public view?

Because their activity is heavily involved with religious fanaticism and hatred of the Soviet state. Because this is advantageous to subversive ideological centers located in foreign countries and the special services of capitalist countries. Not all believers realize that they are merely a pawn in the hands of our ideological enemies, who encourage members of communities to violate laws. For example, this is what was written in a foreign publication by a protector of Christian Baptists (who naturally support the CCECB): "...the greater the number of believers who take on immortal sufferings, the greater and more abundant will be the harvest." The Jesuit principle is "the worse it becomes, the better it will be." Better for Western propaganda, which sets up howls of "indignation" each time the Soviet legal system takes to task violators of laws who justify their criminal acts by religious convictions.

/In 1979 this chorus was joined by the voice of the Friedenstimme mission, which weaves its nest in the FRG. It was established for the purpose of unifying and utilizing for subversion against the USSR sectarians with extremist inclinations who have emigrated from the Soviet Union. In addition to setting up illegal ties to co-religionists and carrying out religious propaganda work in the territory of the USSR, it is involved with collecting and fabricating slanderous information on the situation of believers in the Soviet Union./

/One of our mission leaders is Walter Penner, former presbyter of the Makinsk (Tselinograd Oblast) unregistered community of dissenting Baptists. In 1975 he emigrated to the FRG. His extreme religious fanaticism, mixed with hatred toward everything Soviet, helped him to "advance" rapidly in spite of his seven-year education to become a leader of the Friedenstimme. His relatives and community brothers, who also emigrated to the FRG from the USSR, are also not without positions./

No less odious is Georgiy Vins, who was ejected from the Soviet Union and now heads the foreign section of the Council of Churches of the Evangelical Christian Baptists. It is also worth mentioning former presbyter of the Alma-Ata ECB unregistered community Nikolay Klassen, his wife Maria and his assistant Svetlana Rudi, formerly of Frunze. After emigrating to the FRG, she quickly set up ties with Friedenstimme personnel. On orders from the mission, Rudi showered the sectarians of Alma-Ata Oblast with charity packages containing used clothing. However, such humiliation of Soviet people is what can be expected from foreign "philanthropists." Not only used dresses and suits were received from the FRG. As confirmed by the Alma-Ata customhouse, some packages contained items which are prohibited for transmission through the postal system. They were hidden in photo albums, candy boxes, detergent powder boxes and cans of coffee and cocoa. I was shown a miniature recorder tape which was hidden in a bar of chocolate./

/There was a package addressed to I. Shvabauer of Kok-Tyube-3 village in Enbekshikazhskiy Rayon. The box of candy was determined to have a false bottom, from which customs officials removed a 200-page book. An attempt was made to send tape recorder cassettes to B. Patsel of Kok-Tyube-1 village of the same rayon. A 700-gram package of coffee containing tape recordings was delivered to G. Vedel' in Alma-Ata./

In Friedenstimme the hope is held that somehow something will get through to the addressee and with the help of Volfs, Lamerts, Tissens, Peters and similar people will be circulated in the country

During recesses in the trial it was possible to speak with certain believers such as presbyter of Alma-Ata unregistered community S. P. Goldinov. They justified the activity of the Volfs on the basis of the logic: What can you do if this kind of literature is not available at the kiosks and the government does not publish it? My collocutors were cunning. The government makes it possible for religious associations to publish on a regular basis literature necessary to satisfy religious needs. In the last 20 years there were a number of publishings of large numbers of copies of the Bible, the New Testament and Book of Psalms, not to mention other publications. But the leaders of the dissidents, and at their request certain sectarians with fanatical inclinations, want the government to publish and disseminate lampoons against itself for the benefit of Penner, Klassen, Rudi and others of Friedenstimme. Well, that is the last straw!

However, the mission does not stop at the transmission of slanderous literature and sermons. At one time the Friedenstimme benefactors sent to the Makinsk society of Baptist dissenters four radio receivers and three portable Japanese tape recorders with cassettes, a large amount of American color photo film and color moving picture film, pencils for secret writing, 5,500 Soviet rubles and much more, which clearly was not intended for performing religious rites. Recorded on the tapes was a mixture of discussions about God and faith, and instructions and explanations of what the items were to be used for and the kind of information the foreign clerical mission would like to obtain.

It must be emphasized that believers--true patriots--were extremely disturbed by the "Greek gifts" which they showed to the appropriate Soviet organs. However, not everyone acted in this manner; to some the sops were most tempting. Arriving in the Soviet Union with travel authorizations in their possession, the functionaries acquire automobiles here and in the guise of relatives present them as gifts to their "brothers in Christ." Who is N. Karsten, who at the end of last year gave Makinsk resident G. Gibert a Volga? Even the "happy" Givert had no idea. Before that he had not heard a single word of such a "relative."

/Why the gift? Could this be a result of his being one of the activists of the Makinsk community? Or because in the fall of 1981 he was detained in Guryev Oblast while attempting to use a Japanese Sapon camera

to take biased photos of a corrective labor institution and of certain inmates? Or can this be an advance payment on the future? Maybe to influence young people, entrap and lead them astray. Previously, in 1980, the prosecutor's office in the course of conducting an investigation discovered in Gibert's possession a note stating: "Gena, on 13 March I am sending you 10,000 rubles. Six thousand rubles are to pay for the car, 2,000 are for the work, so that less money is asked of the church." How he worked off this gift is answered by the incident in Guryev. The word "Friedenstimme" as translated from the German means "voice of peace." But this organization is attempting to introduce into the Soviet Union a voice of discord, of conflict between rank and file believers and the state./

In all fairness it should be noted that believers, honest Soviet citizens who previously supported the Council of Churches, are now having second thoughts, wondering: Are the Vinses, Penners, Shteffens and other leaders doing the proper thing? Even certain high-ranking votaries are beginning to state that people are serving a sentence not for their belief in Christ but for refusal to observe Soviet laws pertaining to religious cults. In such cases those who have seen the light are subjected to slander, unfrocking and even excommunication. In a word, the Council of Churches is not bothered by the freedom of conscience of ordinary believers; it is more concerned about losing its unlimited right to dictate to them its will under the guise of serving religious needs.

The trial of Shteffen and the Volf brothers has been concluded. Each one has incurred his just punishment. It is not difficult to imagine the howls that will be raised in the West! Friedenstimme will also raise a "voice of discord" and, shedding crocodile tears, will declare all three to be "sacrifices"...A command will be issued to mourn and rally...But whose "sacrifices" are they? Sacrifices for a small group of renegades who are burning with an unquenchable desire to create a different situation in the Soviet Union, where there is true freedom and democracy. To attain these ends they are taking advantage of the feelings of believers and inciting them to violate Soviet laws. And believers pay a high price for this. However, it is not worth feeling pity for those convicted, since they are not the "Lambs of God" they think they are: they knew they were involved in illegal activities, but went ahead anyway. Deliberately.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

CIVIC OBLIGATIONS UNDER CONSTITUTION STRESSED

PM100701 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor V. Kiselev "Sociologist's Opinion": "Obliged To Be a Citizen"]

[Text] There is great purpose in the USSR Constitution's fixing the obligation of a Soviet citizen to work conscientiously and honestly and to always be ready to defend the motherland. The Constitution requires every member of our society to guard the interests of the Soviet state, promote the strengthening of its authority and might, combat violations of public order, embezzlements, and wastefulness of state and public property, and protect nature and cultural values. All this is determined to a considerable degree by an active civic stance on the part of a Soviet person.

The words about a Soviet person's active civic stance are particularly topical today. They can be heard at our meetings and seen on the pages of newspapers. However today, on this holiday, I do not think it would be inappropriate to consider what we in fact often reduce this concept to. Is it not simply to a person's faithful execution of his immediate, official labor obligations? Obviously that is good, but it is by no means sufficient today.

The task of accelerating our development requires a sharp increase in active creativity and in people's interest in changes for the better in all spheres of life. Yet one still frequently encounters the stereotype of a person executing other people's orders and instructions. And it is disturbing that sometimes some conscientious executants prove utterly incapable of thinking independently, with all their actions being rigidly programmed by some suggested idea. Since they themselves are very much in the position of intermediaries with regard to this idea, they often neither feel nor take responsibility for its implementation.

How can we fail to recall M.S. Gorbachev's conclusion here: "Mere execution is no longer sufficient, although sometimes there is not enough of that. The importance of businesslike qualities such as competence, a sense of innovation, initiative, and readiness to assume responsibility is increasing all the time..."

A genuine, active life stance is needed in order to embody our large-scale plans. Its repository is the person of initiative, not only acting in the narrow circle of official obligations, but thinking on a broad state scale and being aware of his personal responsibility for the fate of his job, the collective, and the country. Such a person is not afraid to embark on a struggle against all kinds of evil, sometimes aggressive evil.

We rightly include among such people the shock workers of the first 5-year plans, the Stakhanovites, the heroes of the postwar restoration period, and the innovators of recent decades, many of whom have been awarded the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor. Their innovative and creative experience is being studied by new generations of Soviet workers, wherever their workplaces: on the construction site, in the machine room of an AES, on the grain-field, or in the cab of a modern electric locomotive pulling a train weighing thousands of tons.

But in order to make civic activeness an integral feature of every person, all circumstances which curb or sometimes simply paralyze people's initiative must be resolutely excluded.

One of these is the confidence of certain leaders that everything depends on them alone. Is it possible in this case for a sense of ownership to emerge among the labor collective's members? A skillful leader is a person who is able to instill in subordinates that ultimately it is on them that matters depend: Whether a good harvest grows, whether a plant fulfills its obligations to the state, whether there are enough goods in the stores...

"The state is us"--that is the Leninist principle of civic education. It presupposes the maximum development of collective economic initiative. Much has been done in this direction of late. Yet the conditions have still not been created in all labor collectives for the revelation of working people's initiative. For example, the results of an investigation conducted by the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences together with Gorkiy CPSU Obkom and the Gorkiy Higher Party School at some of the oblast's enterprises showed that the question: "Do you think you can influence the resolution of questions of the development of your collective?" was answered in the affirmative by a mere 16.4 percent of workers; 19.7 percent stressed "not always"; 16.5 percent said "I virtually can't"; and 47.4 percent had difficulty in replying.

It is impossible to fail to see -- and this is evidenced by the mass polls -- that those who do not wish to tolerate shortcomings sometimes lack for support and are condemned to "self-defense." A genuine innovator is forced to "push through" his proposal in isolation.

Communist P.G. Sergeyev, deputy chief inspector of Kulebaki Metallurgical Plant in Gorkiy Oblast, openly denounced machinations in accounting among leaders of one of the shops. He said bluntly that, in order to "save" the plan (and the bonus too, of course), exaggerated results were reported. And this happened several times: In one quarter alone exaggerations totaling R45,000 were permitted. There and then troubles began for Sergeyev: prejudice and mistrust on the part of the plant leadership, and carping criticism. The saddest thing

was that the collective and the shop party organization observed this--to put it bluntly--unequal duel calmly and indifferently for quite a long time. Similar examples have been cited repeatedly on the pages of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, and readers of other newspapers and journals and radio listeners report similar instances in their letters.

Of course, it is not always easy to point to the specific people guilty of any particular shortcomings. Often they each have their patrons, using their power and influence via concealed and open channels to screen the person who is "necessary" or somehow pleasing to them. Indeed, could Yu.A. Usachev, the former chief of the Gorkiy Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration, have abused his power or felt exempt from punishment for a considerable period without such patronage? Even when convicted he remained a member of the party obkom for almost a month. The facts, as they say, couldn't be worse.

Yes, there are still leaders who are reluctant or unable to understand that powers are given to them to enable them to execute in the best possible fashion their obligations to the people and the labor collective. For that alone and not for anything else. Any other understanding of their rights leads to their transformation into privileges and to abuses. And when abuses are connected with the utilization of state and public property for the purposes of personal enrichment, from the class and political viewpoint this simply amounts to an undermining of the social foundation of our Soviet state which, as the USSR Constitution points out, is the unbreakable union of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia.

Our socialist democracy rests on this union, and Soviet people's public activeness is not only its most important indicator but also one of the fundamental conditions for its further improvement. That is why the conflicts between this activeness and overregimentation and formalism have been so sharply aggravated today. Remember how negatively the audience reacts to the course of meetings whose organizers "think out" in good time who should speak in what order, what to say, and where to apportion criticism and where praise. And it is no mere chance that the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum called for "a persistent war to be declared against such practice."

A typical example of a Soviet person's active civic stance is the team method of labor organization, engendered by the masses themselves, and becoming increasingly widespread in the national economy. And what about the intransigent struggle which labor collectives have declared against discipline offenders, slovenly workers, and drunkards? Does this not confirm the high level of civic awareness inherent in members of the Soviet socialist society?

Our society possesses everything necessary to create, invent, and test. And its history is literally packed with examples of working people's very broad initiative. The Soviet state is much indebted to it for its economic might and defense might. And each of us is also indebted to it for the people's high standard of well-being, which is growing daily. But, new tasks and qualitatively different goals are appearing. And for this reason creativity

and an active quest by every person for new, more effective ways to achieve them assumes an ever increasing importance. It is not for nothing that party documents call for us to be always vigilant and attentive to any manifestation of civic valor and activeness and to create the conditions for their continuous development. Such qualities do not come of their own accord, but they are necessary to our society and to each of us. That is why the Communist Party, our society as a whole, and each of us pay the closest attention to developing political education and ideological work. The awareness of this is one of the basic pledges of the progress of the socialist state.

/7358

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SOCIAL ISSUES

CHANGES EFFECTED BY NEW ALCOHOLISM DECREE IN ESTONIA

Tallinn RAHVA HAAL in Estonian 6 Aug 85 p 3

[Article: "Drunkenness and Criminal Responsibility"]

[Text] The decree of the Presidium of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet "Concerning Measures for Eliminating the Distillation of Home Brew and for Reinforcing the Struggle Against Drunkenness and Alcoholism" has a central place among the legal acts which regulate the battle against inebriety and alcoholism. Although the decree was published in RAHVA HAAL on 29 May, several of its provisions must nevertheless be dealt with in greater detail, primarily on the grounds that criminal responsibility for offenses committed in connection with drinking has been broadened by the new decree.

So what new things in criminal responsibility were brought out by the decree under discussion? We put this question to Albert Paltser, Master of Laws, senior researcher at the Economics Institute of the EsSSR Academy of Sciences.

"In the first place, criminal responsibility for breaking laws concerning the sale of alcoholic beverages has been increased. The offender can now be punished by up to 2 years at reformative labor or by a fine of 200-300 rubles together with deprivation of the right to work in commercial or catering establishments for up to 5 years. All workers in retail-trade or public-catering establishments (bars, restaurants, coffeehouses, etc) who for the second time in 1 year break laws concerning the sale of alcoholic beverages bear criminal responsibility. At the same time, the precondition for criminal prosecution is that the worker has already been punished administratively for a previous infringement during the year or that social measures of influence have been applied with respect to him. The start of the yearlong term is considered to be the day the administrative punishment was meted out or the social measure was applied, not the day of previous infringement of the laws.

"It is unimportant which concrete law concerning the sale of alcoholic beverages is broken. Nor is it relevant whether the worker breaks one and the same law for the second time. Thus, for example, criminal responsibility must be borne by a storekeeper who was punished administratively for selling alcoholic beverages to an individual under 21 years of age and who thereafter--but before the lapse of 1 year--sold hard liquor before 2 pm on a workday. Also termed a violation of the laws concerning the sale of alcoholic beverages is the sale of liquor after 9 pm on a workday or after the store's earlier closing, before 11 am and after 5 pm on

a day of rest or a public holiday, as well as in a sanatorium, convalescent home, pesthouse or tourist base. Responsibility can also ensue in the case of violation of any other law dealing with the sale of alcoholic beverages. From the standpoint of criminal responsibility, it is irrelevant whether the law was broken deliberately or out of carelessness. So a storekeeper who sold hard liquor before 2 pm on a workday is not absolved of responsibility by the fact that he did not know what time it was. In addition to reformative work or a fine, the court must mete out further punishment to the offender in the form of deprivation of the right to work in commercial or catering establishments.

"In the second place, criminal responsibility is increased for the distillation, storage and marketing of hard liquor in one's home as well as for the manufacture, storage and marketing of equipment used in the distillation of such liquor.

"By homemade hard liquor is understood moonshine or any other strong drink which is prepared from grain, sugar, fruit or other substances with self-made equipment for distillation. Since the manufacture of such liquor and the equipment necessary for its distillation as well as the storage and marketing of them both are crimes, a person who did not himself make the liquor or equipment but did store them must also be prosecuted and punished. At the same time, it is irrelevant for what reason or purpose this was done (the owner was afraid to store them himself, or he did not have enough room, etc).

"By marketing is understood the sale of the liquor or equipment under consideration, their exchange for certain objects or merchandise, their use in the payment of debts or as compensation for some service, etc. The punishment for these deeds depends on whether they were perpetrated for the first or second time and whether or not the liquor or equipment was made in order to be sold. The distillation and storage of hard liquor or the manufacture and storage of equipment necessary for its preparation for nonmarketing purposes are punishable--the first time they are performed--by up to 2 years at reformative labor or by a fine of up to 300 rubles. If the same act is committed a second time, it is punishable by loss of freedom for up to 2 years or by reformative labor for up to 2 years.

"Persons who commit these deeds for marketing purposes or who sell moonshine or equipment are punished in the case of a first offense either by loss of freedom for 1-3 years with or without confiscation of property, or by up to 2 years at reformative labor with or without confiscation of property, or by a fine of 500-1,000 rubles. Punishment for the same deed committed for at least the second time is loss of freedom for 3-5 years together with confiscation of property.

"The purchase of home brew or any other hard liquor made in one's home is accompanied by an administrative punishment: a fine of 30-100 rubles.

"In the third place, criminal responsibility was increased for persuading a minor to drink liquor. By this it must be understood the reduction of a person under 18 years of age to a state of intoxication, in which the degree of intoxication and the place where the minor was given the liquor (restaurant, workplace, home, park or elsewhere) are irrelevant. But criminal responsibility does indeed depend on the individual who got the minor drunk. Reducing a minor to a state of intoxication even for the first time carries with it criminal responsibility and punishment by loss of freedom for up to 2 years, by reformative labor for the same term,

or by a fine of 200-300 rubles, if this is committed by a person on whom the minor officially depends. In accordance with judicial practice, all those who--because of their official duties--teach or train a working or studying minor are punished for this deed. These persons are department/section/shift bosses, brigade leaders and foremen who train minors, as well as instructors, educators, teachers, etc. The individuals mentioned are also prosecuted if the minor is reduced to a state of inebriation after working hours. All others on whom the minor does not officially depend (the child's parents, guardians, relatives, etc) assume responsibility for this crime if they systematically, i.e., time and again, lead the minor into a state of intoxication. Punishment in such a case is loss of freedom for up to 5 years. Those on whom a minor officially depends are punished in the same way for systematically getting a minor drunk.

"In the fourth place, criminal responsibility was increased for driving a motor vehicle (car, tractor, or any other moving machine, as well as streetcar, trolley, bus, motorcycle or any other motor vehicle) in a state of intoxication. The precondition for criminal responsibility is that the drunken driver be caught for the second time in the course of a year behind the steering wheel.

"Punishment is loss of freedom for up to 1 year, or reformative labor for up to 2 years, or a fine of 300 rubles. At the same time, the right to drive a motor vehicle is taken away for 3-5 years. If the driver does not draw the necessary conclusions from the punishment and--pending the end of his punishment--again sits behind the steering wheel in a drunken state, he is punished by loss of freedom for up to 3 years together with deprivation of the right to drive a motor vehicle for 5 years. But if the drunken driver causes some of the results which are mentioned in §204 of the EsSSR Penal Code, he is also responsible in accordance with this paragraph and can be punished (depending on the circumstances) by loss of freedom for up to 15 years.

"Allowing drivers in a drunken state behind the wheel of a motor vehicle is envisaged by the decree as a new crime. The perpetrators of this crime may be all those who are responsible for the maintenance and technical condition of motor vehicles and on whom depends the drunken driver's access to the vehicle and who permit it. Criminal responsibility ensues in the event that the drunken driver allowed behind the wheel causes some of the results (for example, slight, serious or very serious bodily injury, death, or substantial property damage) mentioned in §204 of the EsSSR Penal Code. The punishment for allowing a drunken driver behind the steering wheel is loss of freedom for up to 5 years, or reformative labor for up to 2 years, or a fine of 100-300 rubles together with deprivation of the right to operate in a certain field of activity or to work in certain jobs for up to 5 years.

"At the same time, let us not forget that according to §38 of the EsSSR Penal Code, in administering the punishment for each crime, commission of the crime in a state of intoxication is a circumstance which aggravates responsibility. If the court, taking into consideration the nature of the crime, does not consider it a circumstance which aggravates responsibility, the court must motivate separately in its judicial decision.

"We therefore arrive at the truth that the current legislation provides several criminal-law measures regarding individuals who, in connection with drinking, commit such serious infringements of the law that they are crimes."

SOCIAL ISSUES

EMIGRE CHARGES OF SEXUAL PERVERSION OF LITHUANIAN YOUTH DENIED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 7 Sep 85 p 2

[Saturday Discussion: "Hunting With Scissors or the Right... To Degradation"]

[Text] The subject of this discussion was suggested by a paragraph which showed up approximately a year ago in an American newspaper published by Lithuanian emigre clerical circles. It surveyed the moral-ethical condition of young people in Soviet Lithuania, whose young men and women, according to the author of the paragraph, had been wallowing in sin and depravity and were no different in this respect from "filthy" Americans, Hispanics, Canadians.... The method is not new. Distracting young people with arguments concerning the universal physiological origin of "sin" from the real social and political, commercial reasons for the growth of "porno" and violence in the West, clericalists are ready to go along with anything just to conceal the real mainsprings of the porno business and the propaganda of sex and violence, which they prefer not to notice since they are engendered by capitalist reality itself. The mechanism of this propaganda is disclosed in his discussion by Al'girdas Kavalyauskas, graduate student of the Vilnius State University.

It is well known that a principal instrument in anti-Soviet, anticommunist propaganda abroad has long been... scissors. With their help any "sensations" pleasing, for example, to the anti-Soviets in the ranks of Lithuanian reactionary emigres are sought in Soviet papers and journals.

The clerical press has seemed to be particularly concerned recently by... the sexual upbringing of young people in Soviet Lithuania. The scissors serve meticulously here also. The point being that, as is known, our press has indeed stepped up its attention in recent months to so-called questions of sex, more simply, the young people's sex education. This seems natural to us: school reform is in its second year in our country, and the preparation of future parents for family life is naturally being written into the new curricula. We do not conceal the fact that, concerned by the high number of divorces and the considerable instability of the young family, we are adopting certain measures, having increased attention to questions of sex education, within the framework of the general comprehensive program of its stabilization to ensure that scientists, medical practitioners and psychologists have the final say here. The number of publications on this subject has grown--and the scissors responded immediately.

Need it be said that the sexually troubled anti-Soviet maniacs do not in principle give a damn about how things stand with "this business" in Soviet Lithuania and the Komsomol organization to which, allegedly, neither the Communist Party nor the state is giving any thought. It is a question of something else here. The desire which it is wished to pass off as the real is involuntarily betrayed by the emigre press, which pursues a more "subtle" anti-Soviet line compared with the clericalists. The authors there hypocritically worry that the elder people may, allegedly, have consciously maimed those who in the not-too-distant future will replace them. To the clericalists, however, who have arrogated to themselves the monopoly right to the truth, all Soviet organizations in the republic are bad in one way or another owing to their... atheist orientation.

This year a brutish anti-Soviet by the name (we will remember it) of Vaychelyunas squeezed into an emigre sheet published in Chicago an apology for an article, and the latest canard, and what a one, flew up from the pages of the pamphlet, (pasomoy) by the Marian Brothers. The main refrain of this anti-Soviet psalm is "I can't be precise but...." And then the stanzas. The high number of divorces in Soviet Lithuania, Vaychelyunas sings, is explained by the fact that the Soviet bridegroom is dragged to the register office by force, having been compelled prior to this to join... the party. "I can't be precise but..." bridegrooms and brides in Soviet Lithuania are given wedding rings inasmuch as Komsomol members naturally do not have their own rings.... And so forth. In short, Vaychelyunas has not looked closely here but... Even the high-brow intellectuals from the more "subtle" (in the sense of methods) monthly AKIRACHYAY ("Horizon") could not resist mocking the far more ingenuous DRAUGAS ("The Friend"), which published Vaychelyunas, whose name, translated literally, is conveyed thus: (Vay-che-lyunas)--"Heh--here--quagmire". "We need to operate more subtly, more subtly," the intellectuals reproach between the lines the monks and other clericalists, "particularly if it is a question of the USSR. After all, things are going on among us ourselves here that could cause us to lose our sense of smell...."

Precisely....

There is great concern in the clerical press at the appearance of the Trojan horse of sex in the citadel of the younger generation of Lithuanian emigres, which is growing up in a far from atheist environment, but, nonetheless, is experiencing social upheavals which Lithuanian Komsomol members have not dreamed of. And the game involving quotations and slander of the Komsomol is clearly needed to create the desired illusion of the ideological similarity of young people in any part of the world: it is far simpler thus to manipulate the minds of the young.

The ruling class is betraying bourgeois youth, permitting it to engage in sport, to fight, to make love and... to become degraded. It is important that it be wrested away from politics. It somehow has to defend capitalism. Otherwise the risk is great: a morally sound youth would be capable of doing what has already been done by its peers in other countries. There are "fearful" examples right next door: Cuba, Nicaragua, Chile.... Both bourgeois art and the press are enlisted in the service of this goal, depressing the level

of feelings, dulling the intellect, perverting the souls of its consumers and inciting animal instincts. In this sense elementary sexual lack of self-restraint is interpreted virtually as exceptional manliness. And what is to be done if clericalism, among the basic tenets of which is original "sin," has to become the advocate of "this business"? Such is an irony of the class struggle. After all, something bigger has to be justified and defended--the existing order of things. Lascivious applique work with the aid of the same scissors proves indispensable here also. The individual is cut out from the society which shapes his consciousness and, in justification of the social environment, the figleaf of romance is stuck on "this business". Thus is a version of the "image" created--an everyday behavioral stereotype knocking the stool of political and commercial motives from under the social problem. The problem begins to appear lifeless and far-fetched, but, as is known, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum....*

The same "The Friend" creates thus, for example, the image of the young man-dynamite. "He" sees that "she" likes "his" caresses and kisses; thinking that "she" wants more, the boy gets her to sin inasmuch as he is disposed "to this" by nature. "She" likes the beautiful and innocent beginning of love and "she" wants it to continue thus. But a start has an end, and not all boys can control themselves since they lose clarity of mind and will. And then this boy turns into "dynamite," the danger of which the girl could not have foreseen... and so forth (as we can see, "vay-che-lyunas" style is flourishing here also). In other instances the "The Friend" assembles such romanticization with outright pornography and imposes himself on the youth with a description of certain kinds of pictures, mental, physical and social pathology. Just as intricately, but not "romantically" the Marian Brothers write about a crime in a fishing town in Massachusetts, where half a dozen animals raped a woman on a pool table. Such things are no surprise in the West, but they are quite rare, nonetheless--group sex, and in a public place, at that, in the presence of the youth....

It was not the first time that clericalists of all times and peoples have blackened woman, demeaned her dignity and branded her as, for example, the "devil incarnate," a "weak vessel" and so forth. The Marian Brothers from the Order of the Holy Virgin Mary deal with woman, perhaps, no less harshly than their medieval brethren and in any event conduct themselves far more unscrupulously. With the blessing of the "fathers" and "brothers" the vilest insinuations of the lawyers hired by the rapists were savored publicly both during the trial and in the press. In two instances I was a lay assessor of a people's district court and on a third occasion in the same capacity I have been participating in the hearing of cases in the republic's Supreme Court. Cases in any way similar to the one quoted have been investigated exceptionally rarely when I have been participating. But not once, neither when the case was being heard nor in the press, have I seen or heard anything of the like: such is not allowed by either the principles or the practice of the Soviet court and Soviet justice.

Let us return to the West. Several feminist groups followed the "Massachusetts" case. The resourceful lawyers attempted to justify their rapist clients as "poor" people who had seen too much intimate, titillating "art" and who were

therefore incapable of controlling themselves.... The "victims of art" got, of course, what they deserved. But the true victim suffered many times over--unwillingly defending her honor in court and seeing her name in publications which are run in such cases very nearly with the aid of "naturalistic art".

Nor was the "theory" of it the problem. In the article "Marriage and Debauchery" in the same "The Friend" the above-mentioned "cultural" product is divided into two groups: "softcore" and "hardcore". And although in the movies and videos and publications of both categories the essence is the same, the lovers of particularly strong "sensations" are offered the "hardcore" style, which provides not a depiction of the perversion but the perversion itself, the participants in which are not actors but simply libertines themselves. "The Friend" sticks in its descriptions to the "softcore" style not because, for example, it would not like to extract just a little more titillating detail from the corresponding item but rather because "our dear and influential readers did not wish this...." Incidentally, the main addressee of such publications are not the "dear and influential ones" but the youth.

The speculation is not so much on a young person's feelings as on his lack of experience. And I would like to repeat once again: young people are permitted everything here, even... to become degraded. The young are being hunted with the aid of a variety of "artistic" forgeries, in which the word "artistic" is called on to play the part more of an advertisement reassuring morality. The same press which slobberingly paints a picture of the imaginary "art" notes that in the United States, Britain and other countries of the "free" world the prisons are overcrowded and the contingent of prisoners is getting frighteningly younger.

Even the fiercest anti-Soviet from the ranks of the so-called "third wave" of Lithuanian emigres in their weekly published in Montreal, describing "hardcore" movies intended primarily "for men," are horrified: what poison is being fed the youth! How after all "this," the weekly throws up its arms in despair, can we speak with the viewers about human dignity?! It is a question of a film whose producers did not shy away from the most shocking scenes in order to show "what a difficult problem is hanging over Canadian and American big cities." However, the film's producers failed in their aim since the public simply failed to understand them. "It was disgusting to feel that... the public would laugh at scenes which were not in the least funny.... It seems that the more titillating situations or animal satisfaction are shown, the more attentively the audience watches the screen...."

In America there are over 20,000 stores selling pornographic material, the press points out. Home deliveries of magazines alone represent a business producing \$3 billion a year. And the porno business is growing, developing the video industry.

"Pornography is theory, but rape is practice," the feminist press claims and adds that even the private use of pornography is an incitement to sex crimes. Protesting against the porno business, a young American woman in Minneapolis doused herself with kerosene and set fire to herself. This occurred outside a bookstore which sold pornographic literature. The woman had a knapsack filled with "Stop Porno" leaflets.

The writings in "The Friend" and other publications quoted here possibly do not pertain to the "porno" category. However, drawing the precise line, as in the case with "hardcore" and "softcore" sex, is difficult. After all, the ends are very similar, and the means bear the same imprint....

Under public pressure new laws have been enacted in the United States increasing the punishment for the use of children for pornographic purposes and so forth. But this is merely a drop in the bucket, which is not denied even by the clerical press, which essentially shares the rights to the criminal business since, as the same "The Friend" acknowledges, "banning a product which cripples the soul and the body would also lead to other restrictions on the freedom of the press." However, without any restrictions a system is maintained which is destroying its own youth and blackening another--a special one which does not recognize its "right" to degradation and is not subjected to this danger on the part of society itself. Ah, how the gentlemen clerics are unwilling to reconcile themselves to this state of affairs.

8850

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CULTURE

1986 PERIODICAL SUBSCRIPTIONS REPORTED

Georgian Subscription Drive Begins

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Aug 85 p 4

[Text]/[GruzINFORM Article] The 1986 subscription drive for newspapers and magazines has begun. Subscriptions can be made at any of 2,140 sign up centers. G. Tavamayshvili, chief of the Main Administration for Distribution of Publications "Soyuzpechat" of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Communications tells us about this important political campaign.

The total circulation of magazines and newspapers distributed in our republic amounts to more than seven million copies, with an average of five publications going to each family. A feature of the current subscription drive is that one can freely sign up for publications of all central, rayon and association newspapers. There is no limit on the circulation of republic art and literature magazines. We conduct systematic checks on the progress of the circulation drive with primary attention given to the status of subscriptions to PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA and other party newspapers and magazines.

Just as last year, fishermen and sailors engaged in long voyages enjoy unlimited subscription rights to Soviet newspapers and magazines. They have the opportunity to register their subscriptions according to a list which determines the amount of art and literature supplements to be set aside for shipboard libraries. Rural libraries will be better supplied with popular publications. Incidentally, one-fifth of all literary supplements to magazines are sent to rural areas.

The number of people with unlimited subscription rights also includes sovkhos and kolkhoz workers, industrial instruction teachers at general education schools and at vocational and technical schools, and instructors at secondary technical schools.

We all know that the catalog of periodicals contains thousands of titles. Helping you find your title in a boundless sea of publications is the task of the people who distribute printed matter. The number of our voluntary activists and assistants is great--14,500 people. The businesslike advice of skilled people is always most welcome. The subscription campaign is being conducted on a voluntary basis.

In the case of a shortage of publications, especially popular newspapers and magazines, this situation can be accommodated with the help of the readers who might have a collective subscription. This method is advantageous even from a physical point of view. This also applies to travellers whose subscriptions are at times interrupted when they are away on leave, lengthy business trips or on vacation. To satisfy reader demand to some extent, a specialized store for the sale of used magazines has been opened on Prospect Tsereteli in Tbilisi.

Organizational subscriptions will be limited to the amounts used by ministries, departments, enterprises and institutions in 1985. Periodicals will primarily be provided to areas of collective reading--clubs, recreation and reading rooms, and wall-posted newspaper reading areas. Organizational subscriptions will be submitted in one order signed by organization managers who have given prior notification. Subscriptions not corresponding to the make up of enterprises and institutions will not be accepted.

We are giving great attention to making newspapers and magazines available at Soyuzpechat kiosks. The republic currently has about one thousand retail trade points. For the convenience of our citizens, we plan to build kiosks in apartment houses. This applies primarily to large apartment house complexes.

Let it be known that organizational subscriptions continue through 31 August and individual ones through 1 November of this year.

Uzbek Subscription Drive Begins

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by E. Khamidov, chief of the Uzbek Main Administration for Distribution of Publications]

[Text] This year's newspaper and magazine subscription campaign is being conducted under conditions to uplift the level of labor and politics as called for in preparations for the 27th Central Committee Communist Party Congress. Public organizations, communications workers and personnel of the Main Administration for the Distribution of Publications, "Soyuzpechat," have been called upon to decisively resolve all questions involved in the subscription drive and to do everything so that it proceeds efficiently in strict adherence to established rules.

Subscription receipts for 1986 newspapers and magazines began on 1 August and will continue until 1 November. Organizational subscriptions end on 31 August and will be accepted from enterprises and organizations at the same or lower amounts used in 1985.

Organizational subscriptions for PLAKAT posters of the USSR Communist Party Central Committee, the magazine PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA and the bulletin ARGUMENTY I FAKTY will be accepted at amounts higher than those of 1985.

The list of limited subscription publications has changed somewhat. Orders within the republic for editions of the following magazines are restricted:

VOKRUG SVETA, ZA RULYEM, INOSTRANNAYA LITERATURA, KRESTYANKA, NAUKA I ZHIZN, RADIO, RABOTNITSA, TEKHNIKA-MOLODEZHI, YUNOST, as well as art and literature supplements to the magazines DRUZHBA NARODA, VOKRUG SVETA, OGONYEK and SELSKAYA MOLODEZH. For all other publications, unlimited subscriptions are being accepted.

There will be unrestricted subscriptions for all Soviet newspapers and magazines for rural inhabitants, teachers and educators, instructors at vocational and general education schools, secondary trade schools and technical schools, as well as for kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers living in cities.

The selection of periodicals distributed by Soyuzpechat is extensive and varied. It is important that every magazine and newspaper find its reader. For this there must be the purposeful publicity of the central and republic newspapers and magazines. Communicators and distributors of printed material have been called upon for this very important role. There are about 46,000 of them in the republic, including about 25,400 in rural areas. They help to select the necessary publications and provide information about the periodicals and the conditions for subscribing.

Soyuzpechat gives the right for collective subscriptions and interrupted subscriptions to people away for lengthy periods on business trips, leave and vacations. For example, if someone plans a business trip or leave, after indicating the period of absence, he can temporarily stop the subscription. It will be restored at a time suitable to the subscriber. This is particularly convenient for students who holiday or conduct "labor semesters" outside the city where they live and study, as well as for educators and teachers.

During the republic's subscription campaign about 10,000 subscription sign up centers will operate. They will include agencies of Soyuzpechat, communications departments, subscription sign up points at enterprises, construction sites, institutions and educational establishments. About 6,000 subscription sign up centers will be open in rural areas.

As in previous years, during the huge cotton harvest subscriptions will be accepted at field camps.

Thanks to the press, millions of our nation's laborers have access to the affairs and concerns of the state and all of society. This is why it is very important that everyone places his order on time for the 1986 newspapers and magazines that he is interested in obtaining.

Moldavian Subscription Drive Begins

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIA in Russian 17 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by P. Kyrlan, chief of the Moldavian Association for the Distribution of Publications]

[Text] Newspapers and magazines have become necessities for the Soviet people. Every family receives several. That is why some six million copies of various

periodicals have been disseminated and are being distributed this year. For just newspapers and magazines published in Moldavia, subscribers receive 2,000,983 copies. The standard bearer of the Soviet periodicals press, the newspaper PRAVDA, is read by just 100,000 people on subscription. The newspaper MOLDOVA SOCHIALISTE is ordered by about 250,000 readers, and there are more than 100,000 subscribers for the newspapers SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA and VYATSA SATULUY. Our circulation of youth and children's newspapers is great: 178,500 copies of TINERIMYA MOLDOVEY and 239,000 copies of TYNERUL LENINIST.

Annually there is an increase in the number of newspapers and magazines sent to rural areas. The number now stands at 3,399,000 copies.

There are more than 4,900 subscription sign up centers in the republic. Subscriptions are also accepted at some 1,200 communications departments and 43 agencies of the Moldavian Main Administration for the Distribution of Publications, "Moldsoyuzpechat." Voluntary assistants who are public distributors do massive work in this regard. The republic has more than 24,000 of them, including 11,000 in rural areas. We express our sincere thanks for this important work.

This year the enterprises of Moldsoyuzpechat have done much preparatory work. There has been timely issuance and distribution of advertisements and operational documents. Computer technology has been readied for the receipt of subscriptions. Everywhere meetings with public press distributors have been conducted and other measures have been taken.

What are the peculiarities of the 1986 newspaper and magazine subscription drive?

The subscription drive will continue for three months--from 1 August until 1 November 1985.

Organizational subscriptions for institutions, educational establishments and libraries will continue for just one month and end on 31 August. Subscriptions for ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations must be limited to the amount they used in 1985, keeping in mind that periodicals will go first to libraries, clubs, the recreation and reading rooms at workers' and students' communal dwellings, wall-posted newspaper reading areas and other collective reading places.

As in previous years receipts of organizational subscriptions for USSR Central Committee Communist Party Publishing House publications such as PLAKAT, the magazine PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, the bulletin ARGUMENTY I FAKTY, taking into account the facilities at enterprises, construction sites, institutions and organizations, are above the amount allocated for periodical subscriptions.

Rural inhabitants will enjoy unlimited subscription rights. At their place of work sovkhoz and kolkhoz workers living in urban areas can arrange for unlimited subscriptions through public press distributors to be delivered to their home addresses.

Teachers and educators, instructors at vocational and general education schools, secondary trade schools and technical schools also have unlimited subscription rights.

Regional newspapers are distributed without any restrictions. There are limitations on the magazines MOLODAYAGVARDIYA and STUDENCHESKIY MERIDIAN. Union republic art and literature magazines such as VOLGA, DON, MOSKVA, OKTYABR, and several others will be distributed by subscription in 1986 without restriction.

Individual subscriptions for union or autonomous republic periodicals in the native language are authorized to be accepted at addresses of all inhabited areas.

People away on leave, on extended business trips or vacation may subscribe with interruptions to delivery for a portion of the period. Collective subscriptions are available at youth and workers' communal housing areas and on labor collectives.

Individual subscriptions for publications distributed in limited quantities are not being accepted outside the confines of the republic. Subscriptions will be limited to one set of a publication to a given individual's address. Re-addressing is allowed only in the case of a change of residence.

8504

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REGIONAL ISSUES

SIBARAL CANAL EXCAVATION TO TEST NEW EXPLOSIVE TECHNIQUES

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Aug 85 p 1

[Text]. The proving ground for the technical development of the use of explosives in the construction of the canal of the century, Siberia-Central Asia (Sibiral), began with the 1500th kilometer of the future man-made river. A group of blasting specialists from Tashkent arrived here from the Orgtekhstroi Glavsredazirsovhozstroya institute and SPMK-2 of the Sredazspetsstroy trust. Experimental blasting on the Kazakhstan steppe will solve the practical problem; the building of the first 500 meters of the 2,600 kilometer waterway.

During the construction of the Sibiral it will be necessary to excavate six billion cubic meters of earth, says the chief of blasting excavation projects Ortekhsstroy, O. A. Arutyunov. If only standard earth moving technology were used, even the most advanced, the construction would take many decades and cost huge expenditures of labor and material. Because of this the plan calls for a large use of explosives.

Specialists in the Uzbekistan have acquired much experience in this oblast. The Dzizakeskiy road, Karaulbazarskiy, and the second channel of the Ambuharskiy canal were built with the help of explosives, along with many other projects. And now even this experience isn't adequate. The grandiose size and uniqueness of this project presented before all of the participating builders problems to which the definition "the first time in world experience" is applicable.

The main purpose of the experimental group is to define the correct parameters and technology of the explosive-related job for the working plan for the entire Sibiral project. It will be necessary to solve many complicated problems.

One of them concerns the irregular contours of the canal. Its depth will be from 8 to 12 meters, and its width will be 250 meters. They expect to load the charges not in one, but in three to five rows. At first the blast will begin at the edges, and then, with a delay of a few milliseconds, it will continue in the central rows. In this manner the direction of the blast will give the needed depth and will make the banks of the canal gently sloping, thus ensuring an almost ideal contour. In the future, shovel operators and bulldozer operators will have an insignificant amount of work to do. It will be

necessary to determine the optimal parameters for the charges for concrete foundations and geologic conditions; the volume, type of material to be blasted, and depth of the foundation. An accurate calculation of the blasting delays used in the central rows will be made possible by special photography on film.

The economy of materials will be very important in the construction of such an expensive project like Sibaral. From three to four kilograms of explosive will be required to excavate one cubic meter of earth. In order not to waste any, it is necessary to calculate the smallest amount needed, and this also falls into the problems of the group.

"And there is another important problem," continued O. A. Arutyunov. "Until now the shafts and explosive chambers were made manually. This was to some extent economically justified in the construction of Amubuharskiy Dzhizakskiy, and other canals. But even these large earth-technology installations can't be compared with the Siberia-Central Asia canal. Manual labor is unacceptable here because of the cost of labor and time. Indeed the excavation of a shaft eleven meters deep and a blasting chamber with a volume of ten cubic meters used to take almost a month by the old method. The specialists of Orgtekhstroy proposed to mechanize these tasks by adapting existing boring equipment. Preliminary estimates indicate an increase in the productivity of labor by 25 times."

In a few weeks the first earth explosions will thunder on the 1500th kilometer of the route of Sibaral. They will introduce the change to the first stage in the practical fulfillment of the project of the century.

13099

CSO: 1830/823

REGIONAL ISSUES

UZBEK MINISTRIES TOLD TO IMPROVE TASHKENT FOOD SUPPLY

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Aug 85 pp 1,3

[Report: "In the Uzbek CP CC and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The Uzbek Communist Party [CPUz] Central Committee the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decree, "On measures for Fundamentally Improving the Supply of Fruits and Vegetable Products and Potatoes to the Population of Tashkent."

It is noted that the measures taken in recent years to expand production and to strengthen the material-technical base of the republic's fruit and vegetable business have permitted further growth of consumption in Tashkent of potatoes, vegetable and melon products, fruits and grapes.

At the same time the state of affairs in this important sector does not yet fully correspond to the tasks proceeding from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the ensuing CPSU Central Committee Plenums, and the 16th Plenum of the CPUz Central Committee.

On many kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Tashkent Oblast, intrafarm specialization in raising fruits, vegetables and potatoes has not yet been completed, which delays assimilation of crop rotation and introduction of overall mechanization. As a result of neglect in the technology of cultivation they are getting low crop yields in potatoes, vegetables and melons, fruits and grapes. Instances of gektarshchina have not yet been eliminated, as a result of which there are cases of serious shortcomings in labor organization and wages, and in introducing the brigade contract system. Plans are not being fulfilled in the oblast for planting vegetable crops in the required varieties; planting is not being accomplished on time; and there is insufficient cultivation of cucumbers, tomatoes, carrots, and in vegetable and fruit crops which are not widespread. The capabilities for use of protected ground for increasing production of early vegetables are not being utilized. The volumes, assortment, and quality of fruit, vegetable and potato production do not completely meet the needs of the populace. Procurement and trade organizations do not always ensure the timely receipt and continuous flow of fruits and vegetables to the populace from the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. They permit a decline in quality and significant losses of production in the process of storage and sales. And negative phenomena have not been eliminated, in which a portion of the crop, and especially the early varieties, is not put into temporary storage on the farms, but is sold by share-croppers at exorbitant prices.

The Uzbek SSR Ministry of Procurement and the State Inspectorate for Procurement and Quality of Agricultural Products are not devoting proper attention to questions of organization of procurement of fruit and vegetable products.

The Uzbek SSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Agriculture, and the Tashkent Oblispolkom and Gorispolkom are not sufficiently implementing measures for the development of the material-technical base for production, procurement, transportation, processing, storage and sale of potatoes, fruits and vegetables; and they are slow in introducing progressive trade methods. On many farms there are no sorting and packing points.

The republic's construction ministries and departments are systematically not fulfilling the plan for construction of storage facilities, hothouse combines, and enterprises for processing fruits and vegetables, and for producing boxes. Significant lags have been permitted in the construction of specialized sovkhoses in Tashkent Oblast, where stable labor collectives have not been established, and where there is a great deal of worker turnover.

Uzbek SSR Gosplan, the ministries of the fruit and vegetable industry, agriculture, procurement, trade, rural construction, land reclamation and water resources; Goskomselkhoztekhnika [State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture], Goskomvodstroy [State Committee for Water Resources Construction], Uzbekbrlyash [Uzbek Union of Consumer Societies] and a number of other ministries and departments in the republic are still underestimating the importance of an uninterrupted supply to the populace of Tashkent of potatoes, fruits and vegetable products.

The Tashkent party obkom and gorkom, and the Tashkent Oblispolkom and Gorispolkom are not being sufficiently demanding toward the managers of party soviet, agricultural, procurement, and trade organizations on questions of providing the city an uninterrupted supply of potatoes, fruits and vegetable products of high quality and in the required assortment.

In order to fundamentally improve the supply to the populace of Tashkent of fruit and vegetable products and potatoes, the CPUz Central Committee and Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers have commissioned the republic Gosplan, the ministries of the fruit and vegetable industry, agriculture, procurement, and trade; the Uzbek SSR Union of Consumer Societies, the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Rural Construction, Goskomselkhoztekhnika, Goskomvodstroy; the Central Asian Department of VASKhNIL [All-Union Order of Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin], and other interested ministries and departments; the Tashkent party obkom and gorkom, and the Tashkent Oblispolkom and Gorispolkom--to look upon supplying Tashkent with potatoes and fruit and vegetable products as one of their most important political and economic tasks; and to carry out purposeful work to ensure that agricultural, procurement, and trade enterprises and organizations fulfill the plans for supplying the designated products in the established assortment and high quality, and also to organize exemplary trade in them in the capital of the republic.

Working out and implementing a complex of organizational-technical measures has been recommended in order to eliminate the existing shortcomings and--on the basis of further raising the farming standards: improving labor organization and wages; introducing the brigade contract system; completing intra-farm specialization and concentration of production; improving seed selection and raising of seeds; supplying the farms their full requirements for quality seeds and plant sets of new, highly-productive varieties and hybrids; and widespread adoption of progressive technologies for cultivating crops--to achieve a further increase in crop yield, of expanding production and procurement of potatoes, vegetable-melon crops, fruits and grapes.

It is planned to devote the production activity of the specialized kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Kalinskiy, Tashkentskiy and Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayons, the Ogonek Sovkhoz in the Galabinskiy Rayon, and the sovkhoses of the APO [Agro-Industrial Association] imeni U. Yusupov of the Yangiyulskiy Rayon, primarily to the tasks of supplying the population of Tashkent with potatoes and fruit and vegetable products. The Tashplodovoshch [Tashkent Fruit and Vegetable] Association has been designated the sole procurment agency for purchasing potatoes and fruit and vegetable products on the farms of the indicated rayons. In order to ensure production on these farms of the basic part of the products supplied to Tashkent, appropriate changes must be made to the system of assigning sown areas for the vegetable crops, according to type. Between 1986 and 1990, wine grape vineyards are to be replanted with table grapes; in addition, the area for mid-season and late-season-ripening fruits of the stone and pit varieties is to be expanded. It is planned to concentrate the cultivation of green vegetable crops for delivery to Tashkent basically at the Kolkhoz imeni 21st Party Congress in the Kalininskiy Rayon, at the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in the Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon, and at the Kolkhoz imeni 50th Anniversary of the Uzbek SSR in the Tashkentskiy Rayon. The Tashplodovoshch Association is to attach to these farms the required number of specialized motor vehicles to ensure timely and uninterrupted delivery of the green vegetable crops to the marketplace, in accordance with the field-to-store principle.

In order to ensure production and delivery for sale to the populace in the early periods (January-June) of not less than 25-30 per cent of the potatoes and vegetables of the total annual procurement volume; in order to achieve full yield from every hectare of irrigated land, and its intensive use; and, in order to consolidate on this basis the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses--August and pre-winter planting is to be expanded everywhere for garlic, onions, carrots, table beets, and green vegetable crops; in addition, a second summer planting is to be carried out, and in the early spring period, potato tubers impregnated with bio-growth stimulators are to be set out, and vegetable crops with coated seeds are to be planted in previously-dug trenches. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses are to ensure effective use of translucent polyethelene sheets when planting early vegetable crops.

The Uzbek SSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Uzbek Union of Consumer Societies, Karakalpak ASSR Council of Ministers; and the Dzhizak, Kashka-Darya, Namagan, Surkhan-Darya, Syr-Darya, and Fergana Obispolkoms have been commissioned to ensure delivery to Tashkent of high-quality fruit and vegetable products and melon crops in the established periods, and in the required volumes and assortments.

For the purposes of further increasing material incentives for the farms, kolkhoz members, and state farm workers in increasing production and sale to the state of fruit and vegetable products and potatoes, the Uzbek SSR State Committee on Prices together with the republic ministries of the fruit and vegetable industry, and agriculture, and other interested organizations, have been commissioned to prepare within three months and submit for examination to the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, a draft for new procurement prices for potatoes, fruit and vegetable products, and grapes--bearing in mind that prices must be established in consideration of quality and delivery periods, and must provide normal profitability to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

The republic Ministry of Agriculture, along with the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Uzbek SSR State Committee on Labor and Social Problems, and the Central Asian Department of VASKhNIL have been given two months to submit proposals for examination, in accordance with established procedures, to the CPUz Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers--on conducting an experiment in 1986-87 on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Kalininskiy, Ordzhonikidzevskiy, and Tashkentskiy Rayons for introduction of a higher level of supplementary payments to the kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers for production of output above the plan.

It has been proposed that the ministries of the fruit and vegetable industry and agriculture, the Tashkent Oblispolkom, and the Central Asian Department of VASKhNIL implement measures for increasing the effectiveness of utilization of hothouses, for expanding the assortment, and for increasing the yields of the vegetable crops under cultivation. Cultivation of isolated varieties and green vegetable crops is to be organized at seedbed and hothouse farms on kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Within three months they are to work out agro-technical recommendations for cultivation of these crops and submit them to all specialized kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Special attention is to be given to rapidly establishing at all existing hothouse farms the required capacities for storage of reserve fuel requirements. Budget estimate documentation and actual construction of new hothouses must ensure that plans are implemented for setting up storage facilities for a ten-day reserve fuel supply (gas, liquid or solid fuel).

Uzbek SSR Gosplan, the republic ministries of the fruit and vegetable industry and agriculture, are to resolve according to established procedure questions involving the annual allocation of the required amounts of natural gas for the hothouse farms, on the basis of calculated consumption of 0.8 million cubic meters for one hectare of major seedling hothouses, and 1.3 million cubic meters for hothouses covered with light plastic film. Soyuz-uzbekgazprom [Uzbek SSR State Trust for the Extraction and Processing of Natural Gas] and the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Power and Electrification are to ensure the guaranteed, uninterrupted supply to all existing hothouses in Tashkent Oblast of gas and electric power, in accordance with ceilings and contracts.

In order to guarantee early deliveries of vegetables and potatoes to Tashkent, the Surkhan-Darya and Kashka-Darya Obkom and oblispolkom, together with the Uzbek SSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable

Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture must, within a two-month period, examine and submit to the CPUz Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, their proposals for organizing on the bases of existing farms, specialized sovkhozes for production of potato and vegetable crops.

In order to further improve the management of the organization of procurement, delivery, storage and sales of fruit and vegetable products in Tashkent and in other cities in the republic, it has been decided to adopt the proposal of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, coordinated with the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, on transforming the Administration for Trade in Fruit and Vegetable Products into the Main Administration for Trade in Fruit and Vegetable Products of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry.

For the purposes of strengthening and developing the material-technical base for the production, receiving, storage and sales of potatoes and fruit and vegetable products, Gosplan Uzbek SSR, the republic ministries agriculture and fruit and vegetable industries, and the Tashkent Oblispokom, have been commissioned to stipulate in their plans for 1986-1990 top-priority allocation to the specialised farms of Tashkent Oblast of the required material-technical resources.

A proposal was made to the Uzbek SSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry that between 1986 and 1990 it provide for construction of Fruit and Vegetable Combine No. 5, with a storage capacity of 43,500 tons. Building Contractor for the combine is to be Glavtashkentstroy [Tashkent Main Construction Administration]. Gosplan Uzbek SSR is to assign ceilings to the Giprotorg [State All-Union Institute for the Planning of Trade Establishments and Public Eating Facilities] for planning work for completing in 1987 the planning for the second phase of the combine; Glavtashkentstroy is to be assigned ceilings for contract work for construction and putting into operation the first stage of the fruit and vegetable combine between 1986-1988, and the second stage during 1989-1990. Gosplan Uzbek SSR is to include in the plan of the republic Ministry of Power and Electrification extending the lines for electrification from the building site of the given complex to the territory of the imeni Lenin Kolkhoz in the Orzhonikidzevskiy Rayon. In the first quarter of 1986, the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is to carry out work on extending the electric power lines in question. By 1 October 1985, the Tashkent City Executive Committee is to ensure the settlement of the families living on the construction site of Fruit and Vegetable Combine No. 5.

Gosplan Uzbek SSR has been commissioned to plan for the agricultural branch, allocation of additional capital investments to the republic Ministry of Agriculture for construction work during the years 1986-1990 on specialized kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Akhangaranskiy, Bostanlykskiy, Kalininskiy, Parkentskiy, and Tashkentskiy Rayons, of potato, vegetable and fruit storage facilities with an overall capacity of 43,000 tons, for supplying products to Tashkent.

The Uzsortsemovoshch [probably Uzbek High-Grade Vegetable Seed] Association in Tashkent Oblast is to construct storage facilities for 8,000 tons of seed potatoes, and the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Rural Construction is to select the

contractor for building the designated storage facilities. The republic Gosplan is to assign to the Giprotorg institute ceilings for planning work, and to the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Rural Construction ceilings for contract work for building these storage facilities.

It was recommended that the Uzbek SSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry ensure construction, between 1986 and 1990, of vegetable storage facilities of light metal construction, with a 15,000 ton capacity. Uzbek SSR Gosplan is to assign to Uzbek SSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika the ceilings for contract work for their construction.

For the period 1986-1990 the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Trade must ensure annual delivery of 12 pavilions of the Tashkent and Tashkent-2 type to the Tashplodoovoshch Association. And the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry is to allocate to the Ministry of Trade the necessary material resources for making the designated pavilions.

The Uzbek SSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the Tashkent gorispolkom have been commissioned to build during the period 1986-1990 20 specialized stores in Tashkent for the Tashplodoovoshch Association, with 8,000 square meters of trade area.

It was decided to adopt the proposal of the Tashkent party gorispolkom for building, between 1986 and 1990, 64 stores and pavilions with 6,000 square meters of trade area for the Tashplodoovoshch Association, at the expense of the Tashkent industrial enterprises and associations.

In the 12th Five Year Plan, the Uzbek SSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Agriculture, and the Tashkent Oblispolkom are to carry out reconstruction of existing, and construction of new sorting and packaging points and warehouses for fruit and vegetable products. The general planning authority for the sorting and packaging points is to be determined by the Uzmezhkolkhozproekt [probably Uzbek Intra-Farm Planning] Association, and the general contractor by Uzkolkhozstroy [probably Uzbek Kolkhoz Construction] Association]. By 1 November 1985, the Uzgiplodoovoshch [possibly State All Union Planning Institute for the Fruit and Vegetable Industry] is to work out standard plans for sovkhoses, and Uzmezhkolkhozproekt for kolkhoses, for building the designated points. Upon the request of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Agriculture, it has been recommended that Gosplan Uzbek SSR plan for the allocation of resources for the construction of sorting and packaging points on the vegetable-raising kolkhoses in Tashkent Oblast.

The Uzbek SSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry has been commissioned to prepare the planning documentation and to submit to the republic Gosplan a proposal for mechanization, beginning in 1986, of the loading and unloading of potatoes from rail cars. Construction is to be completed at all fruit combines and bases of wholesale-retail trade offices of the Tashplodoovoshch Association of shops for sorting potatoes, fruits and vegetables on the basis of completely supplying self-service stores with packaged products in the volume and assortment corresponding to the norms,

and in conjunction with the Tashkent Gorispolkom, the ministry is to ensure that during the period 1986-1990 the material-technical base of the repair and construction administration of the Tashplodoovoshch Association is strengthened and developed, in order to increase their annual volume of work by a factor of 2-2.5.

It was proposed to the Uzbek SSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and to the republic's state committee on water resources construction, that between 1986 and 1990 they complete construction on the newly-created specialized sovkhozes in Tashkent Oblast.

It was recommended to Uzbek SSR Gossnab and to the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Construction that they complete in 1987 the construction of the Angren carton factory, which will have a capacity of 100,000 tons of cardboard boxes, and a shop for making 169 million square meters of corrugated cardboard boxes a year.

In the draft plan for 1986-1990, Uzbek SSR Gosplan and Gossnab are to provide for construction of a plant with an annual capacity of 2.3 million boxes made from polymer materials, for fruit and vegetable products. Starting in 1986, they are to provide for this purpose the necessary ceilings for planning and research work and for capital investments, with a limit on contract work.

Also to be provided for is construction of a shop in Tashkent for major repairs to warehouse load handling equipment, with an annual capacity of 300 units.

The necessary equipment and material-technical resources are to be allocated to the Tashkent Gorispolkom for the Tashplodoovoshch Association. The Tashkent Gorispolkom is to present its considered estimates to Gosplan and Gossnab Uzbek SSR in a timely manner.

Beginning in 1986, the republic's Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry is to annually allocate to the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Trade the necessary material resources for manufacturing non-mechanical trade equipment for the Tashplodoovoshch Association.

It was recommended to the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Communications that between 1986 and 1990 it provide, in accordance with established procedures telephone communications between the regional wholesale-retail offices of the Tashplodoovoshch Association and all the fruit and vegetable combines and stores, and also with the stores of Tashgorkooptorg [Tashkent City Cooperative Trade Association] of the Tashkent Oblast Union of Consumers' Societies; also, in accordance with orders placed by the Uzbek SSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, to ensure installation of telephone communications for the newly-built fruit and vegetable combines and stores of the Tashplodoovoshch Association.

A proposal was made to the Kibernetika Scientific-Production Association, in accordance with an order placed by the Uzbek SSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, to carry out development work between 1987 and 1989 on an automated control system [ACS] for the Tashplodoovoshch Association; and in 1989, to develop a system to interface the City ACS with the Tashplodoovoshch ACS. Gosplan is to provide for allocating the resources and the computer hardware for these purposes.

The Uzbek SSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the Tashkent Gorispolkom have been commissioned to organize a computer information center for the Tashplodoovoshch Association in 1987, and are to allot the required production spaces to accommodate it.

It has been proposed to the Uzbek SSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry to establish a motor transport enterprise to provide services to the organizations of the Tashplodoovoshch Association, and to transfer to the association a motor park consisting of 120 specialized vehicles.

It was recommended to the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Motor Transport that it make modifications to a certain number of the vehicles assigned to serve the Tashplodoovoshch Association, to fit them with bodies for containerized shipment of fruit and vegetable products, and with hoisting mechanisms.

The Uzsortsemovoshch Association should ensure complete satisfaction of the annual orders from the farms in Tashkent Oblast for shipment of high-grade seed potatoes which reproduce best, bearing in mind that the majority of the early varieties of potatoes must account for no less than 60 per cent of the total requirements.

The Central Asian Department of VASKhNIL, together with the Uzsortsemovoshch Association, has been commissioned to work out within one month and submit for examination to the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, a proposal on organizing special areas for the cultivation of elite vegetable and potato varieties, and for breeding them on the republic's farms.

It was recommended to the R.R. Shreder Scientific-Production Association for Horticulture, Viticulture and Wine Making, that it take measures to completely satisfy the annual orders placed by the farms of Tashkent Oblast for plantings of regionally adapted berries, fruits--primarily those with pits, and table grapes. The association is to render to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the oblast the necessary assistance in speeding up the restoration of existing fruit, berry and grape plantations and setting out new ones, and in introducing intensive technologies for their cultivation.

It was proposed to the Uzbek Union of Consumers' Societies and the Tashkent Oblispolkom that they provide for fundamental improvements in the operation of Tashgorkooptorg stores in their trade in fruit and vegetable products and in dried fruits; and that stations be established in major rural populated areas in the rayons of Tashkent Oblast for procuring surplus agricultural products from the populace and from members of gardening and vineyard societies. Widespread practice is to be made of making contracts with

citizens for procuring surplus berry, green vegetable crops and unique varieties, raised on the private subsidiary farms. The Tashkent Gorispolkom is to allocate to Tashgorkooptorg the required trading areas for this purpose.

The Tashkent Oblispolkom must guarantee sale by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of 10 per cent of the planned fruit and vegetable products, which is to be counted against fulfilling the state procurement plan. They are to organize the storage of potatoes, fruits and vegetables in the places where they are produced in order that the specialized kolkhozes and sovkhoses may regularly provide for their sales, in bins and other trade areas designated for this purpose. The Tashkent Gorispolkom is to allocate to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses trade areas at the kolkhoz markets and at major industrial enterprises which have the required facilities for washing, sorting and temporary storage, and for selling the products to the populace.

It has been recommended to Gosplan Uzbek SSR, to the republic Ministry of Agriculture and to the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, that in developing their plans for procuring agricultural products, their composite plans for the development of agriculture, and the industrial-financial plans of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, they provide for additional expansion of sown areas, bulk picking, crop yield and volume of delivery to the state, of stable vegetable crops--singling out radishes, turnips, small radishes, sweet peppers, eggplant, marrow-pumpkins, pumpkins, leeks, cauliflower, and green vegetables according to type.

It has been proposed to the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Procurement that it take measures to stir up the activities the state inspectorate for procurement and quality control of agricultural products, by improving the organization of procurement, and guaranteeing fulfillment of state plans for purchasing fruit and vegetable products.

Special attention must be devoted to coordinating the procurement activities of all organizations which are involved in procuring these kinds of products, and in increasing state control over proper reception and quality control of products delivered to Tashkent. Proposals must be made to the appropriate organizations, in accordance with standard procedure, on the necessity for increasing the mutual material responsibility of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and procurement organizations for nonfulfillment or improper execution of obligations in accordance with contracted agreements; and on calling to account those persons who are guilty of violating state discipline in the matter of procuring potatoes, vegetable and melon products, fresh fruits, and grapes.

The Uzbek SSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Tashkent Oblispolkom and Gorispolkom must jointly introduce changes to the statute on the procedure for concluding and carrying out contracted agreements, stipulating in it that the economic contracts for delivery of potatoes, fruit and vegetable products to the Tashkentplodovoshch Association must be concluded according to established procedure for

a five-year period in the designated overall volumes, divided up into years on the basis of the indicators approved in the annual plans for economic and social development.

In accordance with an order placed by the Tashkent Gorispolkom, the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education has been commissioned, beginning in 1986, to provide for the enrollment and training of cadres of specialists for the retail trade system and for the fruit and vegetable combines of the Tashplodoovoshch Association.

The R.R. Shreder Scientific-Production Association for Horticulture, Viticulture and Wine Making and the Uzbek Scientific Research Institute for Vegetable and Melon Crops and Potatoes have been given a recommendation to provide suitable courses for increasing the skills of middle-grade specialists on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and to focus greater attention on the study of questions of introducing advanced technologies for cultivation; for gathering the harvest; for sorting, packaging and marking; and for widespread utilization of native methods for storing potatoes, vegetable and melon crops, fruits and grapes.

The Uzbek SSR Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Tashkent Gorispolkom have received a proposal to take measures to ensure proper order is maintained in the operation of kolkhoz markets. They are to stir up the operations of the market commissions established at the rayon ispolkoms, so that they will implement genuine control over and exert the necessary influence on speeding up construction of new buildings and structures and reconstruction of existing ones at the markets and the homes of the kolkhoz members, to ensure that they are well-built and that exemplary sanitary conditions are met. They are to intensify the struggle with wheeler-dealers and speculators in fruit and vegetable products.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy [possibly, Central Asian Main Administration for Sovkhoz Construction], and their organs in the localities must establish strict control over the norms and the periods for introducing mineral fertilizers and for cultivating potatoes and vegetable-melon crops. The Uzbek SSR Ministry of Health and its organs in the localities must not permit the sale of fruit and vegetable products which contain more than the allowable limits of nitrates.

The Uzgirozem [possibly, Uzbek SSR State Institute for Land Management] Planning Institute of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Agriculture, in accordance with an order placed by Uzbek SSR Gosplan involving the Uzgiroplodoovoshch [possibly Uzbek SSR State Institute for Planning the Cultivation of Fruits and Vegetables], the Scientific Research Institute for Vegetable-Melon Crops and Potatoes; and the R.R. Shreder Scientific Production Association for Horticulture, Viticulture and Wine Making, have been commissioned to develop within a six-month period the technical-economic basis for the development of growing potatoes, for vegetable growing (both on open and protected soil), for growing melons, for gardening, and for viticulture, for the 12th Five Year Plan and the period up to the year 2,000--which takes into

consideration population growth and increased requirements for potatoes and fruit and vegetable products; year-round, uninterrupted supply to Tashkent and the other industrial centers of Tashkent Oblast: and which also takes into consideration effective utilization of the capacities of the processing industry as well as fulfilling the plan for delivery to the nationwide fund.

Uzbek SSR Gosplan, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Tashkent Party Obkom and Gorkom, the Tashkent Oblispolkom and Gorispolkom have been given a recommendation to introduce a proposal to the CPUz Central Committee and Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, on further developing fruit and vegetable and potato growing in Tashkent Oblast, and on improving the existing system for organizing the procurement, receipt, and sales of these types of products in Tashkent.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms; the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms; the Uzbek SSR ministries of agriculture, fruit and vegetable industry, procurement, and trade; and the Uzbek Union of Consumers' Societies--are to ensure widespread implementation of socialist competition on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and in procurement and trade organizations, for fulfilling and overfulfilling the plans and socialist obligations for increasing the production and procurement of potatoes, fruits and vegetables in the proper assortment; for increasing their quality; and for improving the standards of trade in order that they may satisfy in every way the needs of the populace for the most important food products, in the light of the practical implementation of the Food Program.

Party obkoms; the Kara-Kalpak Council of Ministers; oblispolkoms; the Uzbek SSR ministries of the fruit and vegetable industry, agriculture, and trade; and the Uzbek SSR Union of Consumers' Societies have been given the proposal to examine and implement the necessary measures for fundamental improvements in supplying the populace with fruit and vegetable products and potatoes in all cities, rayon centers, settlements and other populated areas of the republic.

9006

CSO: 1830/868

REGIONAL ISSUES

BAKU PARTY ORGANIZATION LEADING SUCESSFUL CONSERVATION DRIVE

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 5 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by O. Zeynalov, secretary of the Baku Gorkom of the Azerbaijan CP, under the rubric "Party Life: Managing the Economy": "Into a Special Account: the Baku City Party Organization Has Begun Constant Monitoring of the Accumulation of Funds from Above-plan Conservation of Material Resources"]

[Text] Every day money is flowing into regional branches of the USSR Gosbank in the republic's capital, into a special account of the raykoms, designated as the "Fund for above-plan conservation of material resources." The sources for its formation are the funds of industrial associations and enterprises which, at the call of the party, have been working no less than 2 days a year on conserved materials, raw goods and fuel.

It was especially notable how the account has begun increasing in recent months as definite accumulations at the enterprises were generated for the above-plan conservation account. The assignment of these funds for social needs and, first and foremost, for the improvement of public medical services greatly excites every worker. And it is no accident that in the course of the present election campaign in party organizations this question is being particularly carefully analyzed. The communists are outlining specific ways for the struggle against wastefulness and losses and are assigning high limits for additional conservation.

For a large-scale industrial center like Baku, the problem of zealous management has always been extremely acute. And, therefore, the city party organization is constantly aiming the workers of the republic's capital towards an economical and thrifty attitude towards resources and towards the maintenance of order and discipline.

The main barometers of thriftiness and zealous management among all the economic indices as is well known, are profits and the reduction of the cost price. Here they are also accumulating the ability to efficiently select raw materials, to work thriftily, to not allow any disruptions in contractual deliveries, to avoid fines and, of course, the main thing, to conserve material resources by every means possible.

At a meeting in the CPSU Central Committee on the questions of speeding up scientific and technical progress it was noted: "The policy of conservation is

the way to our wealth, indeed, it is the task of tasks, a general party matter and a general public matter."

In light of this instruction the Baku Gorkom of the Azerbaijan CP is requiring that party committees attentively study the tendencies and intense processes of economic development. The activities of enterprises in recent times are analyzed through the prism of zealous management. In the gorkom, reports are made every month by party and soviet rayon leaders and managers of the leading enterprises and associations on every index of production efficiency --labor productivity, conservation of materials and on involvement in the economical recycling of industrial waste.

Such a collective approach to the search for reserves and to their actual use ensures, to a large extent, the achievement of the projected limits ahead of schedule. Since the beginning of the year the city has already spent 2 days working on conserved electric power, twice as much as had been planned, and has conserved on heating, cement and lumber.

Today there is already three quarters of a million rubles in the Baku rayispolkom's special account and it appears that this sum will grow appreciably by the end of the current year. In the city party organizations, without waiting for explanations from the various departments, they found ways to replenish this account in strict conformity with the nation's existing laws. First and foremost, they have recommended to associations and enterprises that they transfer profits on a constant quarterly basis instead of waiting for the end of the year.

In this way conserved funds, which earlier were squandered at times by bad management, have now begun to go for their intended purposes. In other words, losses, which enterprises used to incur through various circumstances, have stopped spreading into the above-plan profits from the conservation of resources.

I want to clarify one thing: actual above-plan conservation is first expended on the material interests of the enterprises' workers, in accordance with the existing position regarding bonuses, and only the remainder is transferred to the special account. Of course, in this regard, it is a matter of honor for each work collective that the remainder be of full value and ponderable size.

It is a pleasure to note that the tone in the solution of this problem has been set by the city's largest industrial rayon--the Narimanovskiy Rayon. Approximately one-third of the industrial potential of the republic's capital is concentrated in it, including such large-scale associations as Azerelektromash, Azerelektroterm, Bakukonditsioner, Azerelektrosvet and others.

In the rayon they have taken a creative attitude towards the task established by the party. The secretaries and responsible workers of the Azerbaijan CP raykoms, together with the staff of the rayon branch of Gosbank, have held talks with management leaders and, with the figures in their hands, showed the availability of above-plan profits from conserved resources and persuaded them of the necessity of transferring these funds to the rayispolkoms' general purpose account.

It appears that precisely this large and comprehensive work on stirring up the human factor has ensured, to a large extent, the continuous working of the "mechanism" for transferring funds to the special account.

Just what has been achieved in the rayon? Funds have begun to flow in on a daily basis. The account has grown every month and by the beginning of September amounted to 300,000 rubles. By the end of the year the rayon may receive additional funds for social needs amounting to approximately half a million rubles.

This experience has received widespread dissemination in all rayons of Baku. We reported on this at a meeting in the CPSU Central Committee's propaganda department. Based on such striking examples and specific data of financial activities, it has been shown that at those enterprises where serious work is going on to find reserves for conservation and additional economizing, there is quite enough to stimulate zealous workers and to drop a sufficient bit into the rayon's "cauldron."

At the same time, if the problem of accumulating funds has been solved for all practical purposes, then the question about their use is still on the agenda. In fact, these funds can be used solely as a source of financing for capital construction. But they are not supported by material resources or the limits of contract work.

In the practice of management quite a few instances are known when enterprises which have above-plan profits and significant deductions for development can not use them because the plan does not provide for renovation, technical re-equipping and the construction of social projects. Does not the same fate await the rayispolkoms' special accounts?

In connection with this, it seems necessary to us that planning organs solve the question of the use of these accumulated monies in the same fashion as is done today for the use of funds from volunteer labor or the housing construction cooperatives. In our opinion projects financed from the rayispolkoms' special account should be included in the plan for construction from non-centralized sources and be allotted the requisite material resources and limits of contract work.

If Baku is taken as a specific example, then monies transferred this year into the special account by the republic's planning organs should be, so to speak, materialized in the coming year. I am talking about using this source of financing in the planning procedure to provide for the construction of hospitals, polyclinics and other medical institutions for which the citizens of Baku have an acute need. Incidentally, in the Narimanovskiy Rayon alone planning documents are being prepared for the construction of a maternity home at a cost of 2.5 million rubles.

We are all taking an exam--the exam of life. And now, when the country has entered the pre-congress period, work with people has attained special significance. The city's party and soviet organs see their own task as helping in the profound psychological reorientation of management staff and supporting,

by every means possible, initiative, self-dependence and creative approaches to the matter. It is very important that the work of transferring the rayispolkoms' funds not get out of control, that the achievements be summarized and, on this basis, that a decision be obtained from the financing and planning organs on vexing and unclear questions and on working out a suitable position.

The city party organization is trying, by every means possible, to stimulate modern approaches to social, economic, scientific, technical and ideological education problems, to deepen understanding of the situation among communists and all the citizens of Baku, and to strengthen their self-criticism and business-like efficiency. In some places success is determined by the attitude and atmosphere that is created by the party organizations and the firmness of party barriers to backwardness, mismanagement and wastefulness.

It is especially important to carry out this work today in a goal-oriented manner--in the responsible period of preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress, the 31st Azerbaijan CP Congress and the 46th Baku City Party Conference. To make a personal contribution to the replenishment of the account for above-plan conservation is a matter which meets the humane and collectivist principles of our society. This is the patriotic and moral duty of every labor collective of the republic's capital.

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